The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,029—New Series

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. .... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines .... Re. 1-0.
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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.
Price per Copy .... As. 4

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 18th January, 1881, at 1 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th January 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on THURSDAY, 13th January, 1881.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 11th Jan., 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 380	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

MANILLA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February, 1881.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	12th Feb
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	12th March
s.s. ROMANIA		3300	400	6th April
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	186	30th do.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchinson	3060	400	14th May
s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	11th June

BOMBAY TO GENOA OR NAPLES.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p. noml.	1881.
s.s. OLYMPIA	John Lang	2050	421	19th Jan
s.s. GALATEA	S. Puddicombe	2044	360	19th Feb
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	500	19th Mar
s.s. ITALIA	Thos. G. Knox	2245	421	13th April
s.s. ASSYRIA	J. Campbell	1623	421	25th May

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

General Agent at Bombay—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— TEHERAN	2589	400	A. C. Loggin	15th „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	22nd „
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	29th Jan.
s. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	A. Parish	5th Feb.
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	10th „
s. RAVENNA	3310	700	E. Stewart	17th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	24th „
s. PEKIN	3900	600	W. D. Anderson	3rd Mar.
— MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	10th „
s. ROHILLA	3464	700	W. Barratt	17th „
s. NIZAM (EXTRA)	2725	450	G. W. Brady	19th „
— MALWA	2959	500	W. Thompson	24th „
s. DECCAN	3429	550	W. B. Andrews	31st „
— SUMATRA	2188	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	G. N. Hector	21st „
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	28th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
KHIVA	2600	450	T. Alderton	14th Jan.
KASHGAR	2621	450	W. A. Seaton	28th „
GWALIOR	2733	450	E. I. Baker	11th Feb.
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	25th „

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

RETURN TICKETS.

Return Tickets are now issued from Bombay, at reduced rates, available for three and six months, from date of departure to date of arrival:—

	3 months.	6 months.
To Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,150
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton	„ 1,000	„ 1,200
To Southampton and back	„ 1,050	„ 1,250
	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for six months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 450
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th January, 1881.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste:—

Vessels.	Captains.	1881.
s.s. MARS	F. Colombo,	5th Feb.
s.s. CALIPSO	B. Gelcich	12th „
s.s. TIMAVO		25th „
s.s. HUNGARIA	G. Doncich	5th Mar.
s.s. TEBE		25th „
s.s. URANO	N. Ucropina,	5th April.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 7th, 1881.

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Asiatic Steam Navigation Co.'s s.s. MAHARANI, from Coast and Calcutta, are hereby informed of the Steamer's arrival, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods within 24 hours, otherwise same will be landed by the Steamer's Muccadum at risk and expense of consignees.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed by the Captain or Steamer's Surveyor before removal, otherwise no claims will be admitted. No claim of any sort will be entertained unless preferred before the Steamer's departure.

SIGG-SULZER & CO.,
Agents, Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ld.
Bombay, 38, Elphinstone Circle, 7th January, 1881.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & CO.

SALE OF JEWELLERY.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISHNAJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Rooms, at 1 P.M., by order of Mortgagee, Mr. Ramchunder Bulvunt, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Dinshawjee Jeewajee Gandhi—

1 Gold Cudda, about 15 tolas.
1 Pearl Wack, set with diamond and emerald.
2 Diamond Ear-rings.
2 Pearl ditto
1 Emerald Watch Chain.
1 Brilliant Ring.
1 Hoop Ring.
3 Ruby and Emerald Rings.

SADANUND SHRICRISHNAJEE & Co.
Bombay, January 12, 1881.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MAURITIUS SUGAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, on account of the underwriters, ex Peggie Doy—

V. E. & Co.—51 bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.
H. S. P. & Co.—80 „ „ „ „
E. R 25 „ „ „ „

AUCTION SALE of old and surplus stores and materials at the G. I. P. Railway Store Depot, Byculla.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 1-30 p. m., at the G. I. P. Railway Store Depot, Nesbit Road, Byculla.

A quantity of old and surplus stores and materials, consisting of iron and wooden blocks of different kinds, waggon and brake iron works, chains, tin oil cans, crow bars, ratchet braces, spanners, steel snaps, tools, mounted drawing and training papers, and miscellaneous other articles.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

2 cases white cambrics.
5 „ goonpat gauze.
5 „ coloured prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
4 „ preserved butter in 2 lb. tins.
On account of the Underwriters—
Ex "Clan Fraser."
S E K—223—1 case woollen clouds, damaged.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AT COLABA.

On MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's goods shed, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's stables.—

A quantity of Unclaimed Luggage.

AUCTION SALE of Wrought Iron Carriage and Waggon Wheels and Iron Tyres, at Wari Bunder, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the G. I. P. Railway Stores Depot, Wari Bunder, Mazagon—

84 pairs of wrought iron carriage and wagon Wheels, 3 feet 1 inch diameter, fitted on axles, 4½ diameter with 9 by 3½ journals.

Also, 300 new spare bowling iron tyres, suitable for same.

The above are now on view and they will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

If the above are purchased for export, the Railway Company can remove the Wheels from the axles at Rs. 2 per pair.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, January 12, 1881.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

THE "FOR INDIA" BRAND.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.) have the honour to announce that they have been appointed

AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR
Messrs. F. GIESLER and COMPANY,

And that they are now in a position to supply their

CHAMPAGNE

to the Trade, Clubs, Messes, and Co-operative Societies on very advantageous terms.

Messrs. Giesler's reputation as one of the leading Champagne Houses is thoroughly established in every market of the world, and is due to the great care and attention bestowed on the selection and preparation of their Wines.

TREACHER & COMPANY have therefore the fullest confidence in bringing this brand more prominently to the notice of wine consumers in India, believing it to be unequalled by any other imported.

Giesler's "for India," their finest brand Qts. per doz. Cash Rs. 50-0
Do. do. Pts. do. do. 26-0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.
BYCULLA SCHOOLS.

THE CHILDREN'S FETE will take place at the Boys' School, Byculla, on THURSDAY next, January 13th, 1881, at 5-30 p. m.

Tickets, free to subscribers and near relations of the children, and on payment of eight annas to all other persons, may be obtained at the Secretary's Office, Boys' school, Byculla, 10th January, 1881.

NOTICE.
CARWAR COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

THE SALE of this Company's property advertised to be held to-morrow is POSTPONED until TUESDAY next, the 18th instant, at 3 p. m.

W. M. MACAULAY, } Liquidators.
S. L. MACNAGHTEN, }
Bombay, 1st January, 1881.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.
ALL COMERS' CONTEST.
Prizes aggregating Rs. 1,000 in value.
26th to 31st January, 1881.

FOR full particulars, *vide* BOMBAY GAZETTE of 11th January, 1881.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

The Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited's, S. S. SHAHJEHAN will sail as above about SATURDAY, the 22nd January, 1881.

For freight or passage apply to
SIGG-SULZER & Co.
Agents, Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited.
Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

WANTED for service on the Cawnpore and Faruckabad State Railway a LOCOMOTIVE FOREMAN. One who has had Workshop experience preferred.

Salary rising from Rs. 240 to Rs. 300 per mensem.

Application enclosing copies of certificates to be addressed to

W. COULTHURST GIBBONS,
Locomotive Superintendent, Provincial State Railway, Cawnpore, N. W. P.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at Her Majesty's Mint up to the 1st February, 1881, for the PURCHASE of about 340 tons (either the whole or in lots of 25 tons) of English TILE-COPPER, now lying in the Mint premises.

J. H. WHITE, Colonel, R. E., Mint Master.
H. M.'s Mint, Bombay, 11th Jan, 1881.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th January, 1881, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing two Directors in the place of Messrs. Gokaldass Madhowjee and Abhjee Oomersey, who have vacated their office, and of accepting the resignation by Mr. Pestonjee Cowasjee of his office of Director, and electing a Director in his place.

By order of the Directors,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January 10, 1881.

N. B.—The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 17th to the 19th instant, both days inclusive.

PARCELS, CASES, &c., COMING FROM ENGLAND.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN and GENERAL AGENCY, 27, Leadenhall Street, London, E. C., RECEIVE PACKAGES of any size or shape for transmission to any part of India and elsewhere, at low rates of freight; and Lists of all Cases, &c., sent through them being supplied to the Offices in India, they are able at once to inform the owners of Cases, &c., of the time these may be expected, and to forward them to the addressees. This plan reduces the risk of packages going amissing to a minimum. Correspondents at Home should be requested to send their Packages to the above address.

The Indian Offices of this Agency despatch Cases, &c., to England and elsewhere in the same manner and at lowest rates. Every information and assistance afforded on application personally or by letter.

Wm. WATSON & CO.,
28, Apollo St., Bombay, and Bunder Road, Karachi.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent, Gunpowder Factory, at Kirkee, up to 1st February, 1881, for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS STORES to the Gunpowder Factory at Kirkee from 1st April, 1881, up to 31st March, 1882.

Printed forms of lists or schedules of the stores (more or less), for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of a tender being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the contractors, affixing on it a stamp of the value of One Rupee, are procurable at this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted).

Tenders and Schedules in English will only be received on these printed forms in duplicate, two of each are procurable on application at this office for the amount which will be fixed by the Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rupees one hundred and fifty in bank notes as earnest money, which deposit will be returned on execution of the contract deed or rejection of the Tenders.

Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd February, 1881. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

A. A. BAYLY, Colonel, R. A.,
Supdt., Gunpowder Factory.
Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, 10th January, 1881.

D. S. KEMP and Co.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the First SESSIONS of 1881 of OYER and TERMINER and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the second day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes, Misdemeanors, and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a SESSION of ADMIRALTY for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences, and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein that they are to, attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of January, 1881.

SORABJEE S. BENGALLEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 11th January, 1881.

Bombay, 8th January, 1881.

To the DIRECTORS of the JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, Bombay.

GENTLEMEN,—Mr. Dwarkadas Vusonjee, the Agent of the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, having died, we, the undersigned Shareholders, holding in the aggregate one hundred and more shares in the said Company, do hereby request you, in pursuance of the 53rd Article of the Association of the Company, to convene at an early date an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Campany for the purpose of passing the following resolution:—

1. That this Company desires to place on record its sense of the heavy loss sustained by the Company owing to the premature death of the late Agent, Mr. Dwarkadas Vusonjee, who was the founder of the Company, and who always used his best endeavours to promote the interest and welfare of the Company.

And for passing the following as special resolutions:—

I. That the firm of Dwarkadas Vusonjee and Co., of whatever members or member the said firm may from time to time and for the time being consist shall be the agents of the Company, and shall, under the supervision of the Directors, manage and direct the business of the Company, and as such agents shall receive a commission of one-quarter anna per pound on all yarn and cotton goods manufactured and sold by the Company; and also a commission of two-and-a-half per. cent on the proceeds of sale of all materials manufactured from wool, jute, silk and other fibres and sold by the Company.

II That there shall be a Director *ex-officio* who shall be a member of the firm for the time being agents of the Company. That clauses 88, 89 and 95 of the Articles of Association shall not apply to the Director *ex-officio*.

—We are, &c. LILADHAR JAVERCHUND,
NEMCHUND GULALCHAND,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
VULUBDAS JERAM,
RUSTOMJEE NUSSERWANJEE KHORY,
WAGJEE KORJEE,
and 44 others.

NOTICE is hereby given that in compliance with the above Requisition an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Jivraj Balloo Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at its registered office, Nos. 67 (new) and 70 (old) Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 22nd January, 1881, at 4 p. m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th to 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER and COMPANY are periodically in receipt of large supplies from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with TREACHER & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

GYMKHANA AND OUTDOOR GAMES.

BADMINTON KIT.

		Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Complete Sets		45	0
Jefferies' Bats	each	7	0
India-Rubber Balls	doz. Rs. 3 4 to	4	4
Nets of colored card	each	5	4
„ with poles, &c., complete		12	0
Shuttlecocks	doz. Rs. 3 0 to	4	8
Do. with I. R. Bottoms	each	0	14

BOXING GLOVES.

		Rs.	a.
Buckskin and Chamois, horse-hair stuffed, set of four		9	0

CRICKET KIT.

		Rs.	a.
Balls, Boys', strongly Sewn	Re. 1 4 to	2	0
„ Double seamed	each	3	8
„ Treble seamed	„	4	4
Bats, Boys'	Rs. 2 0 to	4	0
„ Match, for practice	each	5	8
„ „ best selected	„	7	0
„ Single Cane	„	8	8
„ Double Cane	„	10	0
„ Treble Cane	„	11	0
„ All Cane	„	12	0
„ Presentation	„	16	0
Batting-Gloves	pair	5	8
Leg-Guards, Chamois	„	6	8
„ „ Buckskin	„	7	8
Measuring-Tapes, 66 feet	each	5	12
Nets for long stopping		12	8
Scoring-Books	Rs. 2 4 to	5	8
Shoes fitted with Spikes		11	0
Stumps, plain Ash	set	4	8
„ with Brass Ferrules	„	7	0
„ „ and iron points	„	8	0
Wicket-keeping Gauntlets	pair	6	8
Lilywhite's Guide		0	12

DUMB-BELLS.

		Rs.	a.
Leather-covered, 10, 12, 14, 16, and 18 lbs. per pair	lb.	0	5

FENCING KIT.

		Rs.	a.
Gloves	pair	3	0
Hand-Guards, wicker basket	„	1	4
„ „ Buffalo	„	4	8
Masks, best Wire	pair Rs. 5 8 to	7	8
Single-Sticks, English	pair	1	0
Jackets and Lounging Pads			

FIVES.

		Rs.	a.
Bats	each	2	4
Balls	doz.	4	0

FISHING KIT.

		Rs.	a.
Flies, artificial	doz. Rs. 1 12 to	2	12
Floats	each „ 0 6 „	0	14
Gimp Traces	„ „ 0 10 „	0	12
Gut, Trout	hank	2	4
„ Salmon	„	9	0
„ Casting-Lines	each Rs. 0 12 to	2	0
„ Traces	„ „ 0 12 to	1	12

FISHING KIT.—*Continued.*

		Cash prices. Rs.	a.
Hooks, Limerick	dozen Rs. 0 4 to	0	6
„ Strong Treble	„ „ 2 4 to	3	0
Hooks on Gimp	„ „ 1 4 to	2	12
„ „ Gut	„ „ 1 0 to	2	0
Lead Twine	bundle	1	2
Lines, Plaited Silk, Plaited Silk Water proofed, and Twisted Silk and Hair, in 60, 80 and 100 yard lengths			
Lines, Manchester Cotton Twine Company's, 60-yard lengths		2	0
Do. do. Water-proofed		2	8
Minnows, Phantom	each Rs. 2 0 to	2	8
Reels, Brass, with secret checks	„ „ 5 0 to	7	8
Rods, varying kinds and prices	„ 14 0 to	32	0
Spoon Baits	each Re. 1 4 to	1	12

FOOTBALL.

		Rs.	a.
Balls, with specially dressed hide leather	Rs. 6 0 to	8	8
Spare Rubber insides	„ 2 4 to	3	8

GOLF.

		Rs.	a.
Balls	doz.	10	8
Cleeks and Irons	each	4	8
Play Clubs and Putters	„	3	8
Spoons, long, middle, and short	„	3	8

HORIZONTAL BARS.

		Rs.	a.
The "Regimental," specially adapted for Military Gymnasia, with a one inch Steel Core running through its centre, complete with iron stays and screws		100	0

LAWN TENNIS.

		Rs.	a.
Complete Sets		54	0
Balls, India Rubber	doz. Rs. 3 4 to	4	4
„ Flannel-Covered	„ 8 0 „	10	0
„ Canvas-Covered	doz.	8	0
Bats, English, Ladies'	each	5	4
„ „ Gents'	„	6	12
Nets complete		9	0

POLO.

		Rs.	a.
Canes with ashwood heads	each	2	4
„ „ boxwood „	„	3	0
Balls	doz.	6	0

QUOITS.

4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½ lbs. per pair.

		Rs.	a.
Steel	pound	1	0
Galvanised Iron	„	1	2
Brass	„	1	12

pins charged extra.

RACKETS.

		Rs.	a.
Jefferies' Bats, ash-handled	each	11	0
„ „ cane-handled	„	14	0
„ Balls	doz. Re. 1-8, gross	16	0
Presses	each	9	8
Shoes	pair	10	8
String	Set of three	3	8

SWIMMING BELTS.

		Rs.	a.
Cork, canvas-covered	Rs. 4 8 and	5	0

PARLOUR AND INDOOR GAMES.

BILLIARD KIT.

		Rs.	a.
Balls, best African Ivory, set	Rs. 27 0 to	54	0
„ „ „ Pool		130	0
„ „ „ Pyramid		175	0
Cloth, finest West of England for full-sized Table and Cushions		100	0
Cues, plain ash and fancy inlaid			
Cue-cement	bottle	0	12
Cue-Tips	hundred	3	8
Cue-Tip fasteners	each	3	0
Pockets, strongest cord,	set of six	6	4
Marking-Boards, Pool-Boxes, Rules, &c.			

BEZIQUE.

		Rs.	a.
Sets for two players	Rs. 1 8 to	15	0
„ „ four	„ 3 0 to	20	0

CRIBBAGE.

		Rs.	a.
Boards, straight and triangular	Re. 1 8 to	2	0
Boxes for one and two packs of cards	Rs. 1 12 and	2	4
"Our Mutual Friend" cases	Rs. 2 4 to	4	0

DICE.

		Rs.	a.
Best Ivory	set of three	1	0
Red Leather Cups	pair	1	2

DOMINOES.

		Rs.	a.
Double Sixes	set Rs. 1 8 and	3	0
Double Nines	„ „ 2 4 „	4	0

PLAYING CARDS.

Assorted colours and patterns in large variety.

		Rs.	a.
Third Harrys	pack	0	10
Figured Harrys	„	1	2
Gold Harrys	„	1	4
Club House Moguls	„	1	4
Extra-figured Moguls	„	1	8
Palace Moguls	„	1	12
Palace Gold Moguls	„	2	0

PLAYING CARDS—*Continued.*

		Rs.	a.
American "Squeezers"	pack	1	8
Do. with Gilt Edges	„	1	12

A reduction in price by the dozen packs.

DRAUGHTS.

		Rs.	a.
Leather-covered Boards	Rs. 3 8 to	5	8
Ebony and Boxwood men sets	„ 1 4 to	1	12

RACE-GAME.

		Rs.	a.
Boards, with men, &c.		7	0

CHESS.

		Rs.	a.
Leather-covered Boards	Rs. 3 8 to	4	8
Ebony and Boxwood men	„ 3 4 „	4	12
Mahogany Travelling Boards	„ 8 0 „	12	0
"B. C. D." Boards		9	0

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES.

		Rs.	a.
Compendium		30	0
Cabinet with drawer		40	0
Royal Cabinet with wings		60	0
Multitudes		34	0
Combination set of Parlour Games for Children		22	8

GO-BANG.

		Rs.	a.
Sets complete	Rs. 4 8 to	7	0
Planchette Boards		5	4
Pope Joan Boards		5	0

WHIST-MARKERS.

		Rs.	a.
Cavendish	pair	3	8
Camden	„	3	8

Treatises and Guides on Whist.

BACKGAMMON.

		Rs.	a.
Book-form Boards		5	8
Do. with men and dice		7	0

Detailed Illustrated Catalogues gratis on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

EARL BEACONSFIELD'S NEW WORK,
"ENDYMION,"
CHEAP EDITION IN ONE VOLUME, SHORTLY EXPECTED.
ORDERS REGISTERED BY
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! VALENTINES!
COMIC AND HUMOROUS,
OF ALL PRICES.

WHITTAKER'S ALMANAK FOR 1881.
PRICE 12 ANNAS.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

THACKER AND CO., Ld.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (Limited), import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally TROUGHTON and SIMMS, ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
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Pocket Levels.
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ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

Dry Water Colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow drying do. in tubes.
Oil Colours in tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist ditto.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.

Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable do.
Hog Hair Tools or Oils.
Sable ditto.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.

Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
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Crayons.
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Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS UPON APPLICATION.
⁂ ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED,
RAMPART ROW, NEXT TO ORIENTAL BANK, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lesses and Managers.... { Mr. Geo. NORVILLE.
{ Mr. Geo. CROFTON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, 12th JANUARY,
MAJOR COWPER
will appear in
TOM TAYLOR'S DRAMA.
HELPING HANDS.

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.

Doors open at 8-30. The Performance will begin at 9 p. m. punctually.

GEO. NORVILLE, Business Manager.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

This celebrated combination for LIVER COMPLAINT

Is prepared with the greatest care and uniformity by the undersigned. It is recommended as a safe and efficient remedy for all disorders arising from torpidity or inaction of the Liver.

Per Bottle Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

DOGS

may be kept clean and free from insects by the use of

	Cash prices Rs.	a
Calvert's Carbolic Dog Soap, per tablet	0	8
Calvert's Carbolic Soft Soap, per jar as. 12 &	1	4
Keating's Insect Powder, per bottle	0	12
McDougall's Carbolic Soap, per bar	1	8
Naldire's Dog Soap, per tablet	0	12
and may be relieved from Worms by Naldire's Powders, per packet	1	6

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound. Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BEVERAGES FOR CHOTA HAZRI DURING THE MONSOON.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

		Rs.	
Sante	per ½ lb. packet, Cash	0	12
Surfin	„ „ „	1	2
Vanille	„ „ „	1	4

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION
SEVERAL MILLION POUNDS.
COCOAS, COCOATINA, COCOA NIBS, &c.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

IN CONSIDERATION of a conveyance by EBRAHIM OOKA to AJBAI, widow and executrix of Babool alias Mahomed Ooka, of certain buildings situate at Shaik Abdool Doctor's Street, she, the said Ajbai, has agreed to GIVE UP her right of maintenance secured by a Deed of Agreement, dated 11th June, 1850, in, and to convey release and assign unto, the said Ebrahim Ooka, his heirs and assigns all that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuages, tenements or buildings, including the buildings known as Post Office thereon standing, together with the godown or out-houses thereto attached, situate, lying and being at Bellassis Road, Byculla, standing on the Fazundaree ground of Luxumeebai, widow and executrix of Wassoodeo Wishwanathjee, lately assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 27 and 28, and now under Nos. 28 and 29, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of the late Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, on the west by the Byculla and Bellassis Junction Road, on the north by the Jewish Synagogue, and on the south by the Public Road called the Bellassis Road, containing by admeasurement 2,451 square yards, little more or less. All persons having any CLAIMS thereon by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office, No. 14, Rampart Row, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the assignment and conveyance will be completed without reference to any such claims, if there be any, which will be treated as waived.—Dated this 11th day of January, 1881.

SMITH & FRERE, Solicitors, High Court.

THE RIPON GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 8, Church Lane, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, instant, at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The Reports of Mr. Thomas Lang, Assistant to Mr. Brough Smyth, when Mining Engineer to the Government of India; an agreement, dated 30th October, 1880, between Mr. C. A. Mackenzie, the Vendor to the Company, and Mr. C. H. B. Forbes on behalf of the Company; a plan of the property proposed to be selected by the Company from the Vendor's concessions, and the Directors' Report, &c. (which Reports, Agreements, Plan, &c., are lying and can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company) will be submitted to the Meeting, and Resolutions will be put to the Meeting for the purpose of

(*a*) Sanctioning the Agreement with the Vendor of the 30th October, 1880, so as to acquire the Mining rights in the 200 acres of land delineated in the plan.
(*b*) Sanctioning the Boards acquiring upon such terms as it deems expedient the surface rights over the property.
(*c*) Sanctioning the Boards acquiring from the Vendor when it considers expedient, the Mining rights in an additional 200 acres of land in consideration of Rupees fifty thousand upon the terms mentioned in the Agreement.

Dated the 7th day of January, 1881.

By order,
C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Secretaries.
No. 8, Church Lane, Bombay.

KEMP'S AERATED WATERS

CHALLENGE COMPETITION IN ANY COUNTRY.

SODA, POTASH, LEMON,
AND
PRIME GINGER-ALE.

IN perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM OF FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL.

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

	Per doz. Rs.	
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-Water should be	0	12
AERATED WATER.—Has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c.	0	12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own far superior to that of any other Tonic Water	1	0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic	1	8
LEMONADE.—Possesses a pure Lemon Flavour, and is warranted not to ferment	1	0
GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant.	1	0
POGSON'S RESTORATIVE WATER.—Contains Iron and Phosphates, much recommended for exhaustion caused by overwork	1	0
POTASH WATER.—A medicinal Water of great value to all who are liable to secretions of an Acid or irritating nature	0	12
MEDICINAL SODA-WATER.—Of the strength prescribed in the British Pharmacopœia	1	0
LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1	8
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1	0
Bottles Charged Extra	2	0

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening,
or
Open and decant gently *on ice.*
Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.—Ihlang-Ihlang, Jockey Club, Vanda and other Perfumes, Toilet Vinegar of world-wide celebrity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water, Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime Juice and Glycerine for the Hair, Honey, Windsor, Tilia, Transparent Coal-tar, and other Toilet Soaps, Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for the Teeth, Aromatic Ozonizer, a natural Air Purifier, &c. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists. Registered Trade Mark—an Heraldic Rose, 96, Strand, 128, Regent-Street, and 24, Cornhill, London; 9, Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

APOLLO GARDENS.

GRAND FAIR AND FETE.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 15.
WILLARD'S
GREAT COMBINATION,
AND
COLONEL IKE AUSTIN,
AMERICA'S MARVELLOUS RIFLEMAN.
GIGANTIC ATTRACTION.
ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.
SEE DESCRIPTIVE BILLS.

PROTECTION FROM PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

CHEST PROTECTORS of thick Lamb's Wool Felt are the best possible protection against these dangerous diseases. No Officer wintering in Afghanistan should be without one.

Single, for the Chest only .... Rs. 2
Double, for the Back and Chest ...... „ 4

D. S. KEMP & CO.
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—Stayed 2½ days in this EXCEEDINGLY WELL-APPOINTED HOTEL with my wife, 5 children, and nurse. The cleanliness and good food are strong points for RECOMMENDATION. A. HARDY, Chaplain.

C. M. THOMAS, CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER, Eldon Road, opposite the High Court, Bombay, having had 40 years' experience in the great Metallic Zones of Cornwall, Devon, the Principality of Wales, Spain, and Portugal, &c., is prepared to advise in the selection of Mineral Properties, and to inspect and report upon them.

MRS. OAKES'S, 11, MIDDLETON ROW, Calcutta. Suites Single Rooms. REDUCED RATES from MARCH.

WANTED immediately a nice airy ROOM in the Fort. Rent moderate. Apply BREEZE, care of this Paper.

REQUIRED a CLERK accustomed to cotton-invoicing in Bombay and for Europe. Apply to "H," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED an EXPERIENCED LEDGER-CLERK, must write a good fast hand and be quick at accounts. Apply "Y.Z," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1881. Price Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as Accountant, Auditor or Book-keeper. First-class certificates. Apply "R. A. B." Post Office, Bolarum (Hyderabad, Deccan.)

APOLLO BUNDER TIFFIN THIS DAY—Boiled Shoulder of English Mutton and Onion Sauce.—W. B. GREEN, Apollo Bunder Tiffin and Dining-rooms.

WANTED an experienced Assistant SALESMAN, possessing some previous knowledge of White Goods, Prints and Woollens. Apply "A. B.," office of this paper.

REQUIRED for a business in a Hill Station a qualified DRESS-MAKER and MILLINER. A Parisienne preferred. Liberal salary offered. Address "B. A.," care of Printer.

A QUALIFIED Person is open to be engaged as a WEAVING-MASTER, either here or up-country. Good reference may be given, "S. C. D.," care of the Kaiser-i-Hind Press, 17, Apollo Street.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS.—For sale "Gelatino-Bromide of Silver" Plates, working about twenty times quicker than the best wet plate; guaranteed to be excellent for India. Apply to JOHN BLEES, Photographer, Jabbulpur.

NOTICE TO PARENTS OF PARSEE AND HINDOO GIRLS.—An English School will be OPENED from the 1st proximo, for which Mr. H. H. Shroff has kindly consented to give a portion of his bungalow, No. 1, Grant Road, near the Railway Station, free of rent as a temporary measure. 8th January, 1881.

FOR SALE, a DOG-CART, by SIMPSON (Madras), in excellent order, suited for a horse of 15-2 and upwards. Price Rs. 500. Also a set of almost new ENGLISH SINGLE HARNESS, Price Rs. 100. Apply to R. WYNYARD, "The Wilderness," Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Rs. 5, interleaved Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

AYLESBURY FRESH BUTTER in 2 lb. drums, just landed.—PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

ROLLED IRON BEAMS

FOR
LIGHT BRIDGES, ROOFS, &c., &c.
FOR SALE, THE FOLLOWING SECTIONS:

	weighing	
6" by 3"	15 lbs. per foot	In lengths of 29 feet and upwards.
8" by 4"	24 „ „	
9½" by 4"	28 „ „	
10" by 4½"	31 „ „	
10" by 4½"	33 „ „	Length 17 feet.
12" by 5"	43 „ „	23 „

BURN & CO.,
Howrah Iron Works, Howrah.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

All descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from King, King & Co., Bombay, or King, Hamilton & Co., Calcutta.

MR. J. MANOLESCU.

THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

MR. J. MANOLESCU has the pleasure to state that he has always on hand Wigs, Beards, Whiskers, and Moustaches suitable for any Fancy Dress or Theatrical Performance.

Ladies' faded hair and combings made up in any style at moderate prices.

Orders executed at the shortest notice.

Hair-cutting subscription tickets Rs. 10 each, entitling the holders to 14 cuttings and shampooings, to be had at

"THE ROMAN HAIR-CUTTING SALOON,"
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY

NOTICE.—AS the DHOND AND MANMAD STATE RAILWAY will be worked by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company on and from the 1st January, 1881, all persons having CLAIMS in respect to any LOSS or DAMAGE to GOODS are requested to submit particulars of such claims to the undersigned up to the END of the CURRENT YEAR. After that date claims should be forwarded to the Deputy Consulting Engineer, Public Works, Secretariat, Bombay. Envelopes containing letters on this subject should be distinctly endorsed on the front, "CLAIMS."

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Traffic Superintendent, D. and M. S. Ry.
Ahmednagar, December, 1880.

"BOOMER" PRESSES,

ADOPTED BY H. M.'s GOVERNMENT,
(Over 6,000 Sold)

CAN be worked by hand to a pressure of 300 tons and by power to 600 tons and upwards.

Specially-designed Presses for Cotton, Hides, Cloth, Jute, Oil, Tobacco, &c., &c.

The Standard Oil Company of New York have 150 "Boomer" Presses in use at their works.

AGENTS AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS IN BENGAL,
BURN & COMPANY,
HOWRAH IRON WORKS, HOWRAH.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 11.

THE London money market is apparently unchanged so far as regards the actual rate of discount, the rate in the open market being still given ½ per cent. under the bank, but there is a general fall in stocks, which seems to indicate the anticipation of dearer money, as there is nothing else at the moment which would exercise an adverse influence. French Rentes are unaltered at 119¾, but Consols are ⅛ lower at 98⅞, the Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ⅛ lower at 103⅞, and enfaced Rupee Paper 1¼ down in Fours and 1 per cent. in Fours-and-a-half, which now stand at 81¼ and 88⅞ respectively. These last quotations, however, are to some extent doubtful, and are not supported by private advices.

Metals are all unchanged, and in General Produce there is no movement to notice. Seeds and Wheat are also the same.

Piecegoods in Manchester Reuter says nothing about, but private messages report no alteration in the position.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed quiet, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales, of which 800, about the usual proportion, were Surats. A decline of 1-16d. is quoted in Mid.-Uplands on the spot and 1-32d to 1-16d. in futures, but Surats are still unmoved, both ready and to arrive. Good Omra in Liverpool delivered *viâ* Canal still finding sellers, but practically no buyers, at 5⅝d. per lb., or about Rs. 6 per candy under first cost here. In New York ready Mid-Uplands are still quoted at 12 cents., and April shipment is given 1 point higher at 12·43 cents. per lb. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons:—

	1881.	1880.	1879.
Two days' receipts	27,000	22,000	21,000
Three day's do.	44,000	42,000	38,000
Total since 1st Sept.	3,599,000	3,352,000	2,863,000

Bar Silver has declined from 51⅝d. to 51⅛d. per oz., according to Reuter's advices, but we believe that private messages of the previous day already quoted 51¼d ; so that the drop in reality is only ⅛d. At the present level the rupee lays down at about 1s. 7⅞d, the difference between this and the current rate of exchange being accounted for, as we have already explained, by the fact that dealers here are paying about ¾, and in Calcutta, we hear, even one per cent. over the Mint out-turn.

EXCHANGE.—The drop in Silver has exercised a depressing influence on rates again to-day, and we have to record a further decline of 1-32d., and in some cases 1-16d. Even at the reduced level some of the banks are good buyers for distant delivery, and an undoubtedly downward view prevails amongst operators. Bills are no doubt making to a fair extent for this time of year, but, as usual when rates are on the fall, these are mostly going in against previous contracts, which to some extent adds to the weakness of the position. We quote.—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7 15-32d.	per Re.
Do.	telegraphic	1s. 7 7-16d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 7 19-32d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 23-32 to ¾d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,,	2f. 08½c.	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium.

GOVERNMENT PAPER to-day has received a decided check from the reduced quotations received from London. Buyers have in a great measure withdrawn from the market, and rates may be called ⅛ lower, and nominal at that. We call Fours Rs. 100¾, Fours and-a-half Rs. 109½.

SHARES.—The market to-day has been quiet, with more sellers than buyers, holders—influenced apparently by the drop in Government Paper—showing more anxiety to realise than for some time past. Bank of Bombay are unchanged at Rs. 735. Colaba Land Co.'s are Rs. 5, and Port Canning's Rs. 2½ lower. In Press Companies the only movement is a decline of Rs. 10 in Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 lower, and in Dhurrumseys the decline is Rs. 40. This movement coming in the face of cheaper Cotton, and at the same time an improved demand for yarn, both here and in China, shows how purely speculative the situation really is.

COTTON to-day has been quiet in the extreme, and we have not heard of any business of importance. Sellers are asking previous prices, but buyers as a general rule have held off for a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, and where business has been done it has been at this decline. It is wonderful, however, how rates keep up in the face of home quotations, and it is evident that we must wait for still larger arrivals before exporters have even the same level on both sides, not to speak of a margin. Larger supplies, however, are not far off, the arrivals into the markets in the Omra districts being heavy, while Broach will shortly begin to make its appearance.

LINSEED is very firm, and for ready we now quote Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-10 and for April-May Rs. 6-4 per cwt.

WHEAT on the spot is kept very firm, owing to dealers buying in to cover contracts, and ready Soft White has advanced to Rs. 34-8 to Rs. 35 per candy ; for April-May we still quote Rs. 29-8.

FREIGHTS are very firm. A large business has been done for Liverpool at 37s. 6d. for early shipment, and by the Rydal Hall 38s. 9d. is now being asked. For the Mediterranean and Adriatic ports there is no change, and Liverpool forward is offering freely at 36s. 3d.

PIECEGOODS show a trifle better feeling to-day, although the actual off-take from the bazaar has not materially improved. Calcutta, however, is stronger, and some purchases are reported to have been made here for that market at full prices.

YARNS are strong, both English and local, and a considerable business has been done yesterday and to-day at hardening prices.

COALS are unchanged both in tone and price.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

——	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	735
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	790
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	635
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	134
Chart'd Bank I. & C...	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chart'd Mercantile ...	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank............	40,000	28½	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	108
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	5 do.	280

LAND COMPANIES.

Frere Land	7,500	150	150	100	
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	352xd
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	30	875
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	10	212½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	1,000	90	990
Albert Mill............	400	2,000	1,700	..	1,140
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100		101
Alfred Manufacturing Company	2,000	500	500	22½p.s.	560
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	100 p.s.	2,325
Bhownuggur Mills ..	300	2,000	2,000	100	565
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	1,040
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	40 p. s.	775
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	20	925
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35	920
Empress S. & W. Co..	1,500	500	all	25 p. s.	575
Golam Baba Spinning Company	1,000	500	400	20	540
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	60 p. s.	1,125
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	..	775
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	675
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	15 p. s.	1,180
Khandeis	750	1,000	1,000	30	1,035
Khatao Mackunjee ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	15 p. s.	970
Madras	300	1,250	1,250	75	570
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	80 p. s.	1,560
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	50	1,370
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,000	500	500	35	230
Morarjee Goculdas ...	1,050	1,000	1,000	60	1,215
National Spinning....	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,070
New Great Eastern ..	1,400	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	1,160
Oriental	4,000	625	625	25	772½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	..	380
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	40	1,060
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	75	1,040
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	40	875
Western India S. & M. Company.........	1,200	1,000	500	..	665

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Dominion, 1,255 tons, Captain H. Thomas, will sail today for Coconada in ballast.

THE steamer Czar, 897 tons, Captain J. Barclay, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 1,533 tons, Captain A. Sanders, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE steamer Oorun, 162 tons, Captain Reingheim, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 115 deck passengers.

THE barque Diogenes, 275 tons, Captain A. Brunean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (25th November), with a cargo of 4,988 bags sugar.

The steamer Langshaw, 1,186 tons, Captain J. Brotherton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (7th December), with a cargo of 1,937 tons Coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Euphrates, 449 tons, Captain O. E. Mitchell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattyawar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 2 second class and 111 deck passengers.

THE steamer Winton, 1,246 tons, Captain Henry Miller, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from New Castle (15th November), with a cargo of 2,056¼ tons coals and 20 tons iron. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCullock, Beyts & Co.

THE steamer Joshua Nicholson, 1,195 tons, Captain W. Pottinger, arrived in harbour yesterday from North Shields (4th December), with a cargo of 2,204 tons coals, and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Burmah, 675 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee.—Dr. Cruickshank, Mr. Geo. Richardson, Mr. C. D. Watcha, and Comdr. P. W. Nesham. For Muscat.—Mr. Abdool Ally. For Kowat.—Mr. Abdool, Mr. Bahoder, and Mr. J. Harris ; and 129 deck for Gulf ports.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peshawar, 2,240 tons, Captain E. J. Baker, which arrived in harbour the 10th inst. from London (12th Dec), brought the English Mails and the following cargo :—830 packages piece-goods, 202 bales twist, 100 cases oilmanstores, 93 cases provisions, 32 packages color, 24 packages papers, 5 cases copper, 67 cases cochineal, 6 cases boots, 18 cases medicine, 200 boxes candles, 2 boxes gold, 3 boxes specie, 316 packages wine and sprits, 8,359 kegs spelter, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Winton	Miller	Newcastle, Nov. 15.
11	J. Nicholson (s) ..	Pottinger ..	NorthShields, Dec. 4.
	Langshaw (s).......	Brotherton..	Cardiff, Dec. 7.
	Diogenes	Brunean	Mauritius, Nov. 25.
	Euphrates (s)......	Mitchell	Kurrachee, Jan. 8.
	Oorun (s)...........	Reingheim ..	Cutch, Dec. 9.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
10	H. M. S. Euphrates	Hand.........	Natal.
11	Harmonic	Albo	Mauritius.
	Suliote	Goodburn ..	Moulmein.
	Frigga	Sorinsen	Elephant Point.
	Volkyrien	Ramsdale ..	Chittagong.
	Kishon...............	Howell	Ballasore.
	Arrow (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.
	Burmah	Dougherty ..	Persian Gulf.
	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Colombo.
	Chindwara (s)	Sanders	Galle.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Czar, Barclay, to Marseilles.
Ship Dominion, Thomas, to Coconada.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Chilka, to Rangoon.
Steamer Oorun, to Coast and Cutch.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 11 Philomel, H M ss, Berners, from Muccala.
23 Sandal, ss, Kennedy, from Cardiff.
24 Assyria, ss, Smidt, from Bombay.
24 Sea Gull, ss, Byles, from Jeddah.
27 Zephyr, H. M.'s ss, Pollard, from Mussawa.
28 Khiva, ss, Adelston, from Venice.
29 Assam, ss, Stewart, from Southampton.
30 Marlborough, ss, Newcomb, from Cardiff.
31 Bengal, ss, Brodie, from Bombay.
31 Tenasserim, ss, Polson, from Bassein.
31 Kepler, ss, Dascelles, from Cardiff.
31 Rosetta, Barlow, from Bombay.
31 Brennus, ss, Sawle, from Cocoanada.
31 Llanarthen, ss, Tom, from Bombay.
Jan. 1 Gannet, ss, Butler, from Calcutta.
1 Lennox, ss, Scott from Calcutta.
1 Leo, ss, Coundon, from Bombay.
2 Bellini, ss, Sawyer, from Bombay.
2 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, from Calcutta.
3 Lord Collingwood, ss, Ashby, from Calcutta.
3 Ettore Fieramosca, R Cort, Frigero, from Assab.
3 Tom Morton, ss, Raison, from Cardiff.
3 Akola, ss, Nacoda, from Zanzibar.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 29 Sandal, ss, Kennedy, to Calcutta.
29 Assyria, ss, Smidt, to Zanzibar.
29 Khiva, ss, Adelston, to Bombay.
29 Assam, ss, Stewart, to Calcutta.
31 Bengal, ss, Brodie, to Hull.
31 Tenasserim, ss, Polson, to London.
31 Rosetta, ss, Barlow, to Southampton.
31 Brennus, ss, Sawle, to Marseilles.
31 Llanarthen, ss, Tom, to London.
Jan. 1 Gannet, ss, Butler, to London.
1 Lennox, ss, Scott, to London.
2 Leo, ss, Coundon, to Genova.
2 Bellini, ss, Sawyr, to Dunkirk.
2 Navarino, ss, Burkitt, to London.
3 Lord Collingwood, ss, Ashby, to Malta F O.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Philomel, H M, ss, Berners, from Muccala.
Sea Gull, ss, Byles, from Jeddah.
Zephyr, H. M.'s ss, Pollard, from Mussawa.
Marlborough, ss, Newcomb, from Cardiff.
Kepler, ss, Dascelles, from Cardiff.
Ettore Fieramosca R Cort, Frigero, from Assab.
Tom Morton, ss, Raison, from Cardiff.
Akola, ss, Nacoda, from Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—351 boxes brandy, Nowroiee Ardaseer and Sons ; 250 boxes tinned plates, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein.

Assiria (s)—13 cases stationery and writing papers, Ewart Latham and Co.

Wistow Hall (s)—162 boxes window glass, Mooljee Gecega.

FROM GLASGOW.

Assiria (s)—10 cases acid, Heerjee Mooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Khiva (s)—2 cases silver cochineal, Hajee Jeckuria Sallay Mahamed ; 4 cases black cochineal, Benn Ashley and Co.

Minerva (s)—48 cases window glass, Fazulally Moosabhoy.

Perim (s)—75 cases matches, Abdoolally Shaikadum ; 28 packages shot bird, Tyebally Dawoodjee ; 1,042 plates soft spelter, Bhimjee Poonja ; 842 plates bard spelter, Ramchunder Nugindass.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—36 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Rydal Hall (s)—20 cwts wheat, Currimbhoy Husonbhoy ; 292½ cwts myrabolams, Runchordass Ghella ; 35 bales wool, Jeewandass Premjee ; 250 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 75 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, William Belle and Co ; 86 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 400 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co ; 665 bales cotton, Harvey and Salbapatty ; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 300 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

Linhope (s)—5,030 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput ; 21 bales cotton and 66 bales cotton waste, Manucklall Damoderdass ; 30 tons bones, Nuzerally Peerdina.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Rydal Hall (s)—360 cwts mustard seed, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Rydal Hall (s)—2 bales carpets, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Teheran (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 52 bales cotton, Geo. Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Louise H (s)—525 cwts gingelly seed and 8 cwts wheat, Ritchie Steuart and Co ; 130 cwts horns, L. Singer and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Abbeytown, (s)—3,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Teheran (s)—150 bags cocoanut, Hajee Cassum Joosub.

FOR ANTWERP.

Perim (s)—4,319½ cwts linseed, Sigg-Sulzer an l Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva (s)—100 bales twist, Benn Ashley and Co ; 100 bales twist, The New D. P. S. and V. W. Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva (s)—48 cases sharkfins, Allana Munjee ; 112½ cwts raisins, Goolamhoosein Khimjee ; 25 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co ; 19 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 348 bales twist and 237 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 15 bales twist, Mahamed Oomer and Co ; 125 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 10TH JANUARY, 1881.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·912
Temperature of the Air	75·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	62·9
Dew Point............	55·1
Relative humidity of Air............	·500
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	81·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.).....	67·3
General Direction of Wind*	N, NNE, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	347.

*From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 10.

Crosse, Lieut., 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Richardson, Lieut., 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Gonne, Lieut. Col., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Young, Lieut., R. A., on sick leave, from Allahbad.
Harcourt, Major, staff Corps, from leave. from England.
Alexander, Major, staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Fairweather, Surg. Major, from leave, from England.

JANUARY 11.

Brown. Captain, Army Pay Dept., on leave, from Mhow.
Haslett, Lieut., R. E., an duty, from Roorkee.
Lamb, Ins. Vet. surg., on duty, from Sirur.
Morton, Surg. Major, on leave, from Ferozpore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 10.

Haughton, Lieut., 2nd Madras N. I., on duty, to Kamptee.

JANUARY 11.

Begbie, Lieut., 29th Foot, from leave, to Deolalee.
Fairweather, Surg. Major, from leave, to Lahore.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 11th January, 1881.

1. The undermentioned member having joined is taken on the strength of the Regiment and posted to "B." company No. 1280 Vol. M. Tighe.

3. The Regiment will parade on Saturday the 15th instant, at 4-45 p.m., at the Town Hall. Red uniform arms and accoutrements with Helmets to be worn at this parade. All members are requested to attend.

By Order, F. STOKES,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

NOTICE.

LADY FERGUSSON will be AT HOME to RECEIVE VISITORS on SATURDAY afternoon, the 15th instant, at 5 p.m.

ALGERNON CURRIE, Major.
Government House, Parell, 10th Jan., 1881.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on the former prices, thus placing these VALUABLE AIDS to DEFECTIVE VISION within reach of EVERYONE.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

HARRIS AND LAWRENCE,
OCULISTS' OPTICIANS,
20, RAMPART ROW,
(NEXT THE ORIENTAL BANK)
BOMBAY.
Opticians to the Bombay Ophthalmic Hospital.

REGISTERED PROPRIETORS of the LUCULENT and METRICAL SPECTACLES, which are used in all Ophthalmic Hospitals, and prescribed by all Surgeon Oculists. For the convenience of those who are unable to visit us, we have published a copy-righted system of TEST TYPES for self-fitting, which we will forward FREE on application.

GRAEFENBERG
VEGETABLE
PILLS,

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEAD-ACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and FEVERS. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.

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THE
ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,
BEING
A WEEKLY EDITION OF THE "ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
FORTY PAGES, PRICE SIXPENCE.

WHEN, immediately after Mr. Gladstone's return to office, an arrangement was made by which the PALL MALL GAZETTE was to give up all its old opinions and take to new ones, there was no choice for its Editor, or for the Writers who had created and maintained its reputation, but to abandon the paper. This they did accordingly ; but only to come together again, within the space of four weeks, under the flag of the ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE. The new paper thus named leapt at once into a great success ; and now, in response to many inquiries from India, from America, and from British Colonists in various parts of the world, a Weekly Edition is printed under the title of

THE ST. JAMES'S BUDGET.

This journal is despatched from England on Friday afternoons. The Subscription per quarter, including postage, is for China and India, 8s. 2d. ; for all other parts of the world, 7s. 7d. Orders may be sent through any Agent, or direct to the Office,

DORSET STREET, FLEET STREET, LONDON.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

VUCCINO NI FELIPPIDES—December 16th, at Constantinople, after a lingering illness, Zoe, the beloved wife of Paul Vuccino, of Bombay, aged 34 years. The favour of the attendance of friends is requested on the occasion of a Requiem Mass to be offered in the Roman Catholic Chapel, Fort, at 7 a. m. on Monday, the 17th instant.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

POLLEN—January 11th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of John Pollen, C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HUNTER—WARWICK—On January 6th, 1881, at Holy Trinity Church, Kurrachee, by the Rev. J. Kilbee Stuart, Senior Chaplain, William Stuart Dirom, youngest son of the late W. F. Hunter, Esq., to Kate, second daughter of C. S. Warwick, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BRAYBROOKE—January 3rd, at Sultanpur, Oudh, the wife of W. S. Braybrooke, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1881.

IS Russia, of all the nations of Europe, going to be the first to take a step in the direction of that universal disarmament which would confer such blessings on the civilised world? A reduction in her army would seem to be a movement contrary to the whole course of her past history, yet this is what is anticipated from the appointment of the new Minister of Finance. M. Abasa was made censor of the press in the dictatorship of Melikoff, part of the brilliant success of whose rule was due to his judicious appointments. He is now Minister of Finance in place of General Greig. He has already signalised his entry into office by abolishing the grievous salt-tax, and it is supposed that he contemplates a sweeping reduction in the military expenditure, which amounted in the year 1877 to five hundred and seventy-one million roubles, and in the following year to five hundred and sixty millions ; so that the war expenditure of these two years was just about equal to the whole revenue of the two previous years. Since then the military expenditure of Russia, which even before the war swallowed up much more than one-third of the revenue, has continued to be enormous, as all the expenses of the war had not been paid off at the end of 1878, and some were held over for the succeeding years, while the preparations for the possibility of a struggle with China by land and sea and the expeditions in Central Asia are still draining the exchequer. At present there are 12,000 Russian soldiers in the neighbourhood of Kuldja, and Skobeleff is leading 9,000 men and 100 guns against the Turkomans. The maintenance of well-equipped armies at such remote points of the great Russian Empire is very costly, and the new territory gained in Central Asia is far from being able to yield an income at all equivalent to the outlay. Such being the case, it is not really surprising to find a Russian statesman recognising the fact which has long been evident to foreign observers, that Russia's best policy is not to scatter her income on the unprofitable mountains of Central Asia, but to curtail the military expenditure, and spend what is saved by that means on the development of her great internal resources, by constructing railways, canals, and roads. Much, indeed, has been done in the way of railway extension by the reigning Czar, but far more might be accomplished with advantage to the Empire, if only money could be spared for the purpose. Although Russia has now more than 14,000 miles of railway, the interests of commerce have been sacrificed to the interests of war in their construction. The projected system of lines to open up the coal-fields of the river Don and the great Siberian railway have not been brought to completion, and the very last line that has been resolved upon, leading from Warsaw to Minsk, seems to have been dictated by strategic considerations. Yet Russia has more to hope from improved communications than from conquest. Her mineral and agricultural resources are boundless. Her coal-fields are as extensive as those of Britain, and if they were utilised, might afford as abundant an output, whereas their present yield is hardly one-hundredth part of the amount of coal taken annually from British coal-mines. In Siberia an immense increase of wealth and population could be effected by improved communications with the outer world. That country is by no means the poor, cold, barren region which it is supposed to be in the popular imagination, but a land for the most part possessing "a fine agricultural soil, a rich deep-black loam, where anything would flourish," the capabilities of which have never a proper chance of being exercised owing to ignorant cultivation and deficient population. "Year after year," writes a traveller who had travelled over much of the country, "the crop of corn is the same with no manure, and yet the crops are abundant enough to indicate the enormous production that might be worked out of the soil by a little intelligent industry." This extreme fertility of Siberia is testified by the wonderful cheapness of everything in that country, which is described by a writer in the *St. James Gazette* as being a singularly misunderstood land, richer by far than Canada, with resources greater than Western America, and enjoying a climate neither warmer in summer nor colder in winter. "Land is a drug," he says, "and owing to the difficulty of getting anything out, produce is almost valueless and foreign goods exorbitant in price. In the valley of the Yenessei dried fish can be bought for 'next to nothing,' grouse are 7d. a brace, capital beef 2½d. a pound, and at Krasnoiarsk a cargo of good wheat could be obtained for about 25s. the hundredweight. Corn and hay are, indeed, so cheap that Mr. Seebohm, a recent traveller, paid for post-horses over the great steppe between Tomsk and Tjumen only one half-penny per mile. At Yenesseisk a ship's mast of hard larch, sixty feet long, is worth a guinea. On the Obi live ducks fetch five farthings apiece, the large fish called 'yass' 1½d. a pair, and pike a farthing each. Young calves can be bought in villages away from the great overland route for 6d. each ; and in the rich black-earth country, immediately north of the Altai, land is leased for 3½d. per acre. On the other hand, a ton of salt, which can be bought in Liverpool for 15s., commands on the Obi or Yenessei £15, and on the Lena a still higher price." The opening of such a country by peaceful enterprise promises as great an increase of wealth to Russia as could be expected even from the successful conquest of the Tigris and Euphrates Valley or the acquisition of Constantinople, and in a climate more suitable to the health of a northern race, and without the creation of additional Polands to act as new thorns in the side of the Russian Empire. By pursuing such a course Russia would gain the good-will of all her neighbours, instead of having her slightest movement carefully watched by jealous enemies on every side. It is not every country which is so favourably circumstanced as to be able to commence disarmament. Germany, apprehensive of an attack from the army of France, rapidly increasing in numbers and organisation, is forced to remain armed to the teeth. It is true that her position is rendered more secure by the alliance of Austria, but she has also to provide against an alliance between France and Russia, which will be more likely when the Czarewitch, who is supposed not to share the German proclivities of his father, becomes Czar. Austria can never feel secure while Russia seems to be making an advance to Constantinople, the supreme end of her policy: for now that Austria has pushed forward into Bosnia and Herzegovina to threaten the flank of such an advance, the saying of Paskiewitch, that the road to Constantinople lies through Vienna, is truer than ever. But if Russia definitely announced her determination to pursue a pacific policy, and confirmed her declarations by corresponding action, the whole of Europe would be at rest. Russia, like Italy, has nothing to fear from her neighbours as long as she attends to her own business. None of her provinces are coveted by any other nation, and if they were, the ruinous failures of the invasions of Charles XII. and Napoleon are a sufficient warning to anyone who might be tempted to pursue an aggressive policy against her. She has therefore no need of imitating the universal conscription to which other less happily situated nations have been forced by circumstances and geographical position. If Russia turned all her energy to internal improvement, Germany, supported by the Austrian alliance, would be quite safe from attack on her western border, and would be deprived of the excuse pleaded in the beginning of the year for the eleven new regiments added to her army. France, disappointed of the hope of a northern alliance, and held in check by the defensive union of the two German Powers, would be compelled to postpone indefinitely the schemes of vengeance which have induced her to amass more than two million soldiers, and for ten years to make every sacrifice in order to secure an immense and well-organised army, abundance of war material, and powerful fortresses on her new frontier. Thus if Russia gave the example of disarmament, there is a solid foundation for hoping that she would eventually be followed by the other Great Powers ; and if M. Abasa really carries out the reduction of military expenditure which he is said to be contemplating, he will deserve to be regarded as a great benefactor by the whole community of European nations.

A VERY great deal of misapprehension exists on the subject of officers writing for the papers. There is a vague idea in most people's minds that the practice is forbidden by Government, and that an officer who amuses himself for half an hour occasionally by writing a news-letter from an up-country station commits, in some mysterious way, a serious breach of discipline. Now the fact is that the regulations on the subject all seem framed with one object, which is, we take it, not to prevent officers so much from using the press as to prohibit them from abusing it by making it the channel of personal grievances. "The practice of making the public press," says the general order, "the medium of representation of real or supposed grievances or abuses connected with official subjects, or of making anonymous complaints, is strictly prohibited, as also the publication of anything calculated to excite discontent in the army." Now does the wording of this order put a veto on the temperate discussion by competent men of professional topics? Is an officer debarred from making use of his experience in the service and his knowledge of military matters, in order to point out the defects of the Staff Corps system, for instance, or to call attention to what he knows are grave blemishes in the method of enlisting or pensioning men? None of these things can be called personal grievances, and provided they are discussed with moderation and conciseness, can hardly fail to conduce to the best interests of the service. If there is one man more than another in whose footsteps young officers are exhorted to tread, that man is Sir Henry Lawrence. And most properly so. There was a chivalry about Sir Henry, a hatred of injustice and wrong, a simplicity of nature and singleness of aim above praise. But he was a most persistent writer for the press. From 1838, when he became a regular contributor to a Calcutta paper, and received a hundred rupees a month for his contributions, up to within a short time of his death, he was a constant writer to the papers and reviews. His criticisms on military matters in the *Calcutta Review* (re-printed in a separate volume after his death) are searching, vigorous, and trenchant, while in his controversy with Sir Charles Napier he hits out with the telling force of a man accustomed to literary warfare. He used the press as a means of giving publicity to his views on all sorts of subjects, from the government of a province to the cut of a sepoy's tunic. So well known was Sir Henry Lawrence's connection with the press that when Captain Cunningham's History of the Sikhs appeared Lord Hardinge asked Sir Henry to criticise it in the papers and controvert its damaging statements concerning Government. Some of the best known writers on military topics at the present time are Hamley, Chesney, Hozier, and Brackenbury. These officers are in the habit of setting forth in the press their views on the shortcomings of the British army with the utmost freedom and candour ; yet it is supposed that if an officer is in the habit of writing for the papers his prospects of professional advancement are small. This is owing to the ambiguous position in which the question now rests. If Government gave it to be plainly understood that none of their military servants were allowed to use the press as a vehicle for setting forth their views on matters connected with the army, they would know on what ground they stood. As the matter is now, the whole subject rests on a basis to the last degree unsatisfactory, and officers can never be quite certain whether they are or are not infringing certain regulations in writing on military topics. Those who say that writing for the press "in India" is a bar to professional advancement make an assertion that is a little too sweeping. It is well known that officers in the Bengal army use their pens very freely, and long habit enables many of them to dash off a despatch or a hymn of praise to some heaven-born general with equal facility. We say nothing against this. All we urge is, that Government, in justice to itself and in fairness to its officers, should put the matter on a satisfactory footing. All that officers can now know with certainty is that they may not make use of Government documents in writing on professional subjects, neglect of which rule blasted the prospects of Captain Cunningham, the very able author of the History of the Sikhs. And they know they must not anonymously slander their superior officers in the papers—an injunction which in these days is as wholly superfluous as it would be to remind officers that they must not tell lies. But beyond these two points all is vague and unsatisfactory, and an officer to-day finds himself running a chance of a severe reprimand for doing what Sir Henry Lawrence did openly and with the consent and approbation of his military superiors.

WE notice in a recent number of the *Civil and Military Gazette* that a statement of our special correspondent—that General McGregor's operations in the Marri country ended in a "miserable fiasco," and that a force of the three arms was being got ready to renew operations should the Marris remain obdurate—is made the subject of a mildly sarcastic and somewhat erroneous paragraph. We still reiterate what we before stated, but while fully admitting the correctness of our contemporary's information that 250 men under Colonel Tanner had proceeded to the Marri country, they were as a matter of fact preceded by a regiment of native infantry, a squadron of cavalry, and two guns, besides some 250 more men of the 2nd Beluch Regiment, another troop of cavalry, and two other guns, who joined the force with Sir R. Sandeman and staff. The troops not included in the "250 men under Colonel Tanner" may possibly be considered by our contemporary's correspondent as merely camp-followers. We fancy, however, that this opinion is not held by the Marris (who have only now been really coerced), nor by the troops themselves. Rumours are also spread of a large reserve at Sibi, and of a certain British regiment being on the march from Quetta to join the cavalry, guns, and native infantry regiment now concentrated there. Whether this was to hoax the Marris, or a stern reality, we leave the Lahore paper to find out. The force at Quat Mundai, in the Marri country, in the beginning of January was the following :—

1 Squadron 1st Madras Light Cavalry, under Lieut. Lawford.
1 Troop 8th Bengal Cavalry, under a Native Officer.
2 Mountain Guns 11-9, under Captain Duthy, R.A.
2 Mountain Guns N.-2 Battery (Bombay), under Lieut. Robertson, R.A.
16th Regt. Bombay N. I., under Colonel Pierce.
6 Companies and Head-quarters, 2nd Beluch Regt., under Colonel Tanner.

Sir R. Sandeman, Mr. O. Duke, Captain Hope, and Dr. Fullerton were the political officers present, with an escort of Beluchis and police.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 23.

I HAVE but scant materials for a letter this week, seeing that all the officials are out of town for the Christmas holidays. The most important news is that the 93rd Highlanders and the 97th Regiment have been ordered from Gibraltar to South Africa. It is idle speculating on the Boer insurrection—which is the cause of these regiments being despatched—but I cannot see how it is that they are required. A single brigade of three battalions of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery would, if well handled, suffice to dispose of the whole of the Boers. Everyone says that the latter are arrant cowards, and we know that Sir Harry Smith, about thirty years ago, beat them at Boem Platz with a force of less than the above strength. Besides, before reinforcements can arrive the rebellion ought to be at an end, or it will be a very serious affair. The telegraph will tell you that there is a report that the Boers have attacked a British force, killing 200 and capturing 50. I do not believe the story, but it is useless speculating about it.

Matters are looking a little better for us in Basutoland and the Transkei. Colonel Baker has completely routed Umhonhlo, inflicting on him a loss of 300 men, his own casualties being trifling. On the 13th December Colonel Carrington, with 200 men formed in a hollow square, stormed and captured a Basuto fortress, though the enemy outnumbered him 20 to 1. I gather that the Basutos are getting a little shy of the bayonets of our dismounted volunteers and the shells of our field-guns. Brigadier Clarke is absent from Basutoland, organising reinforcements, and Colonel Carrington commands in his absence.

The *Times* last Monday had a strong leader on the appointment of Sir Donald Stewart to the Command-in-Chief of the Indian Army. This appointment the *Times* condemns, because Sir Donald Stewart has forty years' service, has little knowledge of European troops, and is naturally—so it is assured—wedded to the present doomed system. The *Times* hints that either of two other officers—evidently Sir Charles Ellice and Sir Garnet Wolseley—would have been preferable. I cannot agree with the *Times*. Sir Charles Ellice has neither claims nor qualifications. Moreover, he is unpopular. Sir Donald Stewart has had larger and more recent experience than Sir Garnet Wolseley, and has certainly proved himself at least the equal in ability and character of Sir Garnet.

I have repeatedly called your attention to the bad form of students at crammers. A civil service examiner told me the other day that of all the candidates for the army those from the militia were the worst style. How badly the students at crammers behave is notorious. To obtain money for debauchery they stick at nothing. Some get money from their parents under false pretences, while others pawn their watches, clothes, and indeed anything on which money can be raised. One of these nice young men a few months ago went so far as to pawn a set of false teeth which he had been in the habit of wearing !

A friend of mine, who is always an optimist as regards the Duke of Cambridge, assures me that H. R. H. is not responsible for the changes of uniform recently made. He says that, on the contrary, the Duke was strongly opposed to any changes, but was overruled, Her Majesty's wishes even being thrown into the scale against him. It seems that the Cape officers, including Lord Chelmsford and Sir Garnet Wolseley, complained that the badges on the collar were quite concealed if an officer wore a beard. Hence the transfer to the collar. To accuse the Duke indeed of advocating any change in any thing is to misunderstand his character, and to be guilty of a gross injustice. The recent order that uniform should always be worn has been received with a very bad grace, and at Devonport the discontent on the subject has been great. There is an attempt made to prove that it involves extra expense, but this assertion is manifestly incorrect.

The 106th Regiment moves to-morrow from Athlone to some other quarters in Ireland—I forget which. It is linked with the 68th Regiment, now in the Bengal presidency, and has been so drained by the latter that it cannot muster more than 350 of all ranks. I state this on the authority of an officer of the regiment. A fine commentary, forsooth, on the brigade system !

There are widespread fears that the Irish constabulary, who are chiefly farmers' sons, are tainted, and considerable uneasiness in consequence prevails.

The feeling against the military surgeon inspection system continues strong. It is not, however, an unmixed evil, for the other day at Aldershot a man in all probability owed his life to the absence of a regimental surgeon. He was taken suddenly and seriously ill, but no doctor could be got hold of. After passing through a severe crisis he recovered. The logical deduction is obvious.

The controversy between Lord Lytton and Mr. Childers has given rise to an amusing and satirical leader in the *Times*. Lord Lytton, in an after-dinner speech to the 23rd Middlesex Volunteers, defended his policy with regard to Afghanistan. On this Mr. Childers, who is a mere clerk, and as such very precise, wrote to Lord Lytton to point out that an irregularity had been committed, but that if Lord Lytton would confess that he "did not mean it," he would abstain from asking the Commander-in-Chief to issue a general order on the subject. Lord Lytton, in his reply, said the volunteers did not know that he intended to touch on politics, and in effect that he did not care a d—n whether a general order were issued or not. The result has been that a general order has been issued to the effect that if politics are touched upon at a meeting of volunteers in uniform, the senior officer present is directed to march them out. Lord Lytton has, however, handsomely snubbed Mr. Childers, who ought not to have ventured an attack on a man who, whatever his merits or demerits, is something more than a mere clerk, and can use both tongue and pen with great effect. At the same time, I am ready to confess that Lord Lytton showed want of taste and propriety in talking politics to men who for the time were soldiers. Nothing is less desirable than that soldiers, as such, should deal with such very dirty stuff as modern so-called politics.

Colonel Sir John Stokes, K.C.B., R.E., will take up the appointment of Deputy Adjutant General, Royal Engineers, on January 1, and will be succeeded as Commandant of the School of Military Engineering by Colonel Sir A. Clarke, K.C.M.G. R.E.

There is a rumour that the cavalry depôt is to be broken up. There is no doubt that an apparent economy will by this step be effected, but it is to be feared that the price paid will be diminished efficiency. How long is the organisation of our army to be muddled with by civilian army reformer who are ignorant as they are presumptuous?

The select committee on Martini guns will resume its course of experiments at Shoeburyness on January 6. The new Gatling gun has arrived from America, and will, as is only fair and reasonable, be allowed to use the solid drawn brass cartridge instead of that abomination, the boxer. Early in January also will be recommenced at Portsmouth the trials between the Nordenfeldt and Hotchkiss shell-firing anti-torpedo boat-guns. At a trial last week the Nordenfeldt proved its superiority over the Hotchkiss.

Colonel H. R. L. Newdegate, C. B., late Rifle Brigade, is likely to get the command of the Winchester Rifle Depôt, and Major General the Hon'ble D. Fraser, C. B., the Woolwich command.

Reinforcements continue to be poured into Ireland, but I very much fear that the present Government will not allow them to be used with vigour. Above all, I fear that the great strategical error of splitting up the army into weak detachments will be pursued. The present commander of the forces is indolent, and inspires little confidence. It is said that when Lord Strathnairn vacated the Irish command he left behind him an exhaustive memorandum on the subject of putting down disturbances if extensive disaffection prevailed. This memo. was brought to Mr. Forster's notice, and through him was referred to the Duke of Cambridge, who, however, refused to give an opinion on the subject, as by so doing he would be assuming a responsibility which ought to rest on the local military authorities. I can only say that a better guide than Lord Strathnairn could not, with respect to operations in Ireland, be found anywhere.

An enormous supply of buckshot has been sent to Ireland for the use of the constabulary only. I fear, however, that from a milk and water philanthropy these missiles will be eventually served out to the troops. One cheering feature exists, which is, that no national Irish regiments form part of the army in Ireland.

INDIA IN 1880.

WE received yesterday a copy of "India in 1880, by Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., D.C.L., late Governor of Bombay, Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and Finance Minister of India :" published by John Murray. The volume is dedicated "To His Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, in memory of his visit to India, on which most auspicious occasion great benefit was conferred on the princes, nobles, and people of that Empire with a potent and enduring effect on their hearts and minds." In 500 tolerably close-printed pages Sir Richard tells us a good deal of what he has gathered about the various districts and the almost as much varied peoples, climates, and scenery of India during his thirty years' service in the country. As the author says in his preface, "the demands of public duty have compelled" him "to visit every part of the Indian Empire, from Thibet to Ceylon, from the Khyber pass to the frontier of Ava, from the valley of Assam to the city of Kandahar." We cannot, on so short an acquaintance, attempt to give an exhaustive and critical review of the work. A cursory glance over it shows that it goes very minutely into detail, and has the appearance of being what Sir Richard Temple always aimed at in his work in India, and endeavoured to teach his subordinates to aim at—thorough. Chapter IV, for instance, is devoted, generally, to "European classes, official and non-official," and the following are the sub-heads given :—

> Importance of the Covenanted Civil Service—Results of new system of competition—Interesting duties of civil servants—Historic names of Civil Servants in the past—Military officers in civil and political employ—Distinguished names among them—Several classes of covenanted officers—Medical officers—Military and civil engineers—The clergy—Eminent prelates—Uncovenanted European and East-Indian officers—Non-official Europeans—Mercantile firms—Chambers of commerce—Indigo-planters—Tea and coffee-planters—The Anglo-Indian press.

The remarks on the character of the Civil Service, coming from the source from which they emanate, will be read with much interest ; but they are too long to admit of their being reproduced here. Of the non-official Europeans of India, we are told that they

> Have been, and will continue to be, numerous and influential. The beginnings of British rule in India were factories and settlements, not only at the three presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, but at many places in the interior. These establishments have been closed long ago, but the three presidency towns have grown into centres of empire and of trade under the leadership of Europeans, and take rank among the populous cities of the world. It has been well said of these cities that, unlike so many Indian capitals in the past, they are not merely courts and camps which perish after a revolution, but are founded on the lasting interests of commerce. Although the natives acquire a large and increasing share in the trade with foreign countries, still much of that trade remains in European hands. Though many of the new and advancing industries have fallen under native management, many also are under European guidance ; and the influx of European capital is constant. Notwithstanding the improvement in the stamps of native lawyers and the rise of the native bar, the native suitors still employ English lawyers and barristers in most of the important causes before the High Courts of Judicature. At Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay the English bar has always formed an important institution, and is rising into influence at several centres in the interior of the country.

An interesting chapter is devoted to "Native States," their relations with the British Government, &c., &c. Of the State of Kohlapur, where an extraordinary conspiracy against the British Government is now being unravelled, we are shortly told :—"The State of Kohlapur, in the Bombay presidency, has been managed by excellent native officials, chosen by the British Government, during the minority caused by the lamented death of the late Raja while on a visit to Europe." On the subject of the "state of native mind and disposition" Sir Richard Temple says :—

> Of late certain symptoms of disloyalty manifested by some limited sections of certain educated classes, have caused reflections to be made against the effects of education upon native loyalty. But that disloyalty was traceable to social and traditional circumstances quite apart from educational causes, and was checked, not fostered or encouraged, by education. There doubtless will be found disloyal individuals among the educated classes, as there are among all classes in a country subjected to foreign rule. Nevertheless, a well-founded assurance may be entertained that those natives who have learned to think through the medium of the language, and are imbued with the literature and the philosophy of England will bear towards the English nation that heartfelt allegiance which men may feel without at all relinquishing their own nationality. The natives certainly are anxious to be considered loyal. Nothing wounds and irritates them more than imputations of disloyalty ; and nothing gratifies them more than a frank and cordial acknowledgment of their loyalty.

The question of "self-government among the natives" has a page or two devoted to it, in the course of which the author remarks :—

> While developing her own national life, England will find that the educated sections of native society are moved by aspirations for self-government and for political representation. Such ideas have been vaguely and tentatively promulgated in former times, but have never before been so fully defined, nor so openly declared, as they are at present. The reports of Parliamentary debates concerning India and the East proximately or remotely, are scanned by the natives with anxious interest. The utterances of English orators or statesmen vindicating the character, conduct, status, and interests, fiscal and financial, of the people of India, are welcomed by the Natives with a gratitude as deeply felt as it is fervently expressed. The name of any member of either House of Parliament, who by word or deed espouses the cause of the natives soon becomes a household word among them. * * * Thoughtful Englishmen may remember that self-government among the natives is one of the goals to which many of the administrative arrangements of India are tending. Natives are appointed members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General for all India, and of the local legislatures of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal. They are honorary magistrates in the interior of the districts ; they serve as jurymen, as assessors to aid the judges in criminal trials, as members of arbitration tribunals and of conciliation courts in civil causes. They take part in the administration of the funds raised by the road cess and other local cesses, in the management of schools, hospitals, dispensaries, and other institutions. They furnish the great majority of the commissioners in the municipalities which exist in the capital cities, and are scattered over the length and breadth of the Empire. They thus become the responsible trustees, administrators, or controllers of the rates for the levying local taxes. In Calcutta and Bombay especially, and in some other central places, they enjoy as ratepayers the electoral franchise for the election of members of the municipal corporations. The system whereby, in so many parts of the country, village communities are constituted, or village headmen are vested with petty powers in police matters, is the very embodiment of the principle of self-government in the rural districts.

Education, Religion, Legislation, Police, and the arrangements for suppression and prevention of crime, all receive careful attention. Under the last head it is interesting to read Sir Richard Temple's matured opinion of the Deccan Dacoities, which, it will be remembered, the last Governor of Bombay at the time attributed distinctly to political rather than to agrarian causes. On this subject we are told in "India in 1880" that :—

> Dacoity or gang-robbery has always been reckoned among the plagues of India, and has thriven by reason of the fierceness and audacity which distinguishes some classes and the timidity and submissiveness which characterize so many other classes. It has been always one of the first evils with which the British Government had to cope. In Bengal proper, especially, it was a crime with an extensive organization, having professional ringleaders followed by gangs of enrolled men. This organization was encountered by a still stronger administrative machinery under British authorities, and so became broken up and dispersed. The crime continues, however, to break out from time to time in a milder form in several provinces, and many persons are still at large whose chief occupation is the planning of overt robbery, with more or less of violence according to the resistance which may be offered. It is one of the earliest symptoms of impending scarcity, political excitement, or any social trouble. Gang-robbery assumed an ominous shape and troublesome dimensions in the Deccan near Bombay during 1879, by reason of the ferment in the public mind during a time of war, following a long protracted series of hard times. The services of two regiments of native infantry and one regiment of native cavalry had to be employed in its suppression, by reason of the difficult ground in the midst of the Western Ghat mountains, where the events took place. The trouble lasted for three months, despite the efforts of the authorities to terminate it speedily. Considerable amounts of property were robbed, with much violence, in villages lying within a short distance of the mountains. The robbers used to betake themselves with their booty to mountainous positions difficult of access, and shewed resolute courage when attacked by the native soldiers and the police. The plague would have spread indefinitely, if the Government had not taken numerous precautions and availed itself of many means of repression. The Brahmin leader and his immediate adherents were avowedly forming a conspiracy against the Government, though his followers were actuated by the ordinary desire for plunder Some of his colleagues in mischief probably entertained political views of some sort. The number of men engaged in these plundering gangs was quite small, but a nucleus was formed by them, around which badly-disposed persons might gather largely. Their proceedings were watched with a strange interest by some sections of the native community, and with an equally strange apathy by others, while among some classes a lively alarm was excited. An incendiary fire in the old palace of the Peshwas at Poona was lighted about the same time under suspicious circumstances. In the prompt suppression of this evil Major Daniel, of the police force, signalized himself by his skill and vigour. Though the attempts thus made by evilminded persons proved futile and abortive, and though any exaggeration of the importance of such silly and clumsy designs ought to be avoided, still these occurrences demand the thoughtful attention of politicians.

There is a chapter given to railways, and one of the sub-heads is "broad and narrow gauges," but the author does not give an opinion, from which it may be inferred that his concurrence in the views of the Government of India while in the country may have some effect in preventing the free expression of his own views now. Manufactures and other industries, public works of various kinds, internal and external trade, forest laws, famine administration, military questions, agriculture, frontier affairs, and even the vexed question of exchange, are dealt with more or less in detail. There is a chapter on finance and the publication of the budget in India also ; but this is strangely incomplete in one particular—no mention is made of Sir John Strachey.

The last chapter deals with

> "Recent war in Afghanistan—Its results and lessons—Prosperity of the Indian Empire, despite some inevitable drawbacks—Adverse calculations contradicted by existing facts—Satisfactory answer to question as to why England should retain possession of India—Virtues and merits in the character of the Native—Their general contentment under British rule—Happy prospect rising before them.

On this last point, we are told :—

> Although the loyalty and fidelity of the natives will remain unchanged, if the British administration shall continue to be wisely conducted as heretofore, their minds will in many respects be powerfully affected by the mental and material progress which is being wrought. The morning of a new day is about to break for them. Those who look for this light are like travellers in the Himalayas, who during the last hour of the night arise from their beds, and sit outside their tents on the mountain summits, watching for the dawn to appear behind the distant range of everlasting snow. At first a faint glimmer steals over the eastern horizon, and the peerless peaks are reared up black as Erebus, with no promise as yet of the shining robes in which they are shortly to be arayed. As the sky becomes illuminated with amber hues, the outline of the peaks, with their needles, spires, and pinnacles, is defined with an amazing sharpness, till the whole range presents for a moment the jagged teeth of a gigantic saw. Then, as the orb of day surmounts the horizon, the darkness of the snowy range yields gradually, parts of it become suffused with a purple mist, some points are obscured by a veil of golden gauze, while others, fronting the sun, are smitten with splendour and seem to catch fire. At length the whole range of mountains subsides into a state of radiant whiteness.
>
> So it is with those who wait for the good time coming to India. Formerly
>
> "midnight hushed the world
> Save where the beasts of darkness in the brake
> Crept and cried out, as fear and hatred cry.
> As vice and avarice and anger free
> In the black jungles of man's ignorance."
>
> As the daylight for the nation approaches, many points which as yet stand out gloomily will be irradiated, many mists of superstition, prejudice, and error will be cleared away by a sounder knowledge, a higher morality, a purer faith. Then there will be a bright epoch for these Eastern races under the guidance of Western civilization. This era will arise as the sunrise manifests itself to the earth :
>
> ". . . high as the herald star which fades in floods
> Of silver, warming into pale gold, caught
> By topmost clouds, and flaming on their rims,
> To fervent glow, flushed from the brink
> With saffron, scarlet, crimson, amethyst ;
> Whereat the sky burns splendid to the blue,
> And, robed in raiment of glad light, the King
> Of life and glory cometh !"

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR AT ADEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, JAN. 4.

ON the 1st January was held the usual full-dress parade in honour of the anniversary of Her Majesty being proclaimed Empress of India. The troops were drawn up in line in the following order : on the extreme right were the 16-8 R. A., with Aden Camel Battery, then came the 62nd Regiment, on whose left was No. 1 Company Sappers and Miners, then the 14th Regiment N. I., while on the extreme left of the line was the Aden troop. About a quarter to seven o'clock General Loch, C.B., accompanied by a brilliant staff, gallopped on to the ground, rode down the line, and then took up his position. After the 16-8 R. A. had fired the salute of 31 guns, and the infantry had fired their *feu de joie*, there was a royal salute, followed by three very hearty cheers for Her Majesty the Empress of India, in which all present joined with the utmost good will. After this there was a march past in open column ; and then the parade was over. There was a large number of spectators present, and the parade went off very well indeed, the march past being admirable. The Aden troop of cavalry, commanded by Lieutenent Colonel Stevens, looked very fit indeed, and it would be difficult to find a body of native cavalry better mounted, smarter looking, or more neatly got-up as to dress and horse appointments than the Aden troop.

Rain has been falling on and off every morning during the last week, but in such slight quantities that I do not imagine the aggregate amount is more than an inch or so. The weather is very cloudy and dull, with a strong wind blowing. Christmas week was a very gay time here, and a ball given by the freemasons of Aden was a very great success, dancing being kept up to an early hour in the morning. There were two or three private dances beside, and altogether Aden was very festive. There is little or no sickness of any kind here, and the health of the troops is stated to be excellent. The general court martial recently held in Aden being dissolved, all the members who came from India have returned thither. Of news there is an absolute dearth beyond the humdrum fact that every thing goes on in that quiet, monotonous way which is characteristic of life in Aden.

MILITARY AFFAIRS IN SIND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, JAN. 4.

THE European base hospital which was formed here some time ago for the accommodation and treatment of patients belonging to regiments on service has been broken up from the 31st ultimo, with the concurrence of the Surgeon-General of Her Majesty's Forces. The patients in the Napier section of the base hospital have been transferred to the head-quarters hospital of the 98th Regiment, those in the Somerset section to the M-I Royal Artillery hospital, and those in the Ghizree section to the Ghizree sanitarium. The sanitarium of Ghizree, which was temporarily closed, having formed part of the base hospital, has now been re-opened from the 1st instant, and Lieutenant Trevelyan, of the 98th Regiment, has been appointed commandant of the sanitarium, and Surgeon-Major Burland as medical officer in charge of the hospital. The 98th Regiment, which was moved to the health camp at Ghizree owing to the large number of men in hospital, has now returned to cantonments on Saturday last. A company is, however, still at Ghizree, and a separate hospital has been opened for them.

The Brigadier-General commanding the district will proceed to Jacobabad about the middle of the current month for the annual inspection of the regiments stationed there. The present strength of the troops at Jacobabad is two cavalry regiments and one infantry regiment, namely, 1st and 3rd Sind Horse and 30th Regiment N. I. The 1st Sind Horse are, however, under orders to proceed on service, and march to-day from Jacobabad. The 29th N. I., or 2nd Beluch Regiment, is at present stationed at Sibi, but will soon arrive here to relieve the 18th Regiment N. I., which will proceed to Poona.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Captain Powis, 98th Regiment, has been detailed for duty at the regimental depôt, and starts for Bombay to-morrow *en route* to England. A passage has been allotted to him in the troopship Euphrates, which sails from Bombay on the 11th instant.

Surgeon North, on the abolition of the European base hospital, is attached to the native base hospital for duty.

Surgeon-Major Lithgow, Brigade Surgeon, Kurrachee, and late medical officer in charge of the European base hospital, intends going on furlough for six months on private affairs from next month.

Lieutenant F. C. Jones, of the Bombay Police, and at present employed in the Transport Department, has been permitted to remain at Kurrachee on leave on the recommendation of the Staff Surgeon.

Mr. Peile, C. S. I., who has come to Kurrachee by mail-steamer on Friday last to act as Commissioner in Sind during the absence of Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, leaves, with his office, by to-day's mail-train to Jacobabad on tour.

Lieutenant Haynes, of the 30th Regiment, has been, on the recommendation of the Standing Medical Board, permitted to proceed to England, in anticipation of the leave which will be granted by the Commander-in-Chief.

On the abolition of the European base hospital, the following postings and transfers are ordered :—

Surgeons Webb and Lewis to join the regimental hospital, 98th Regiment, temporarily, and Apothecary Atkin, Assistant Apothecary Braganza, and passed Hospital Apprentice Ranger are also attached to the 98th Regiment.

Captain Thomas, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 3rd Circle, left for Hyderabad yesterday on inspection duty. On 9th current he will proceed to Jacobabad.

Lieutenant-Colonel Forteath, 18th Regiment N. I., commands the station of Hyderabad, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Yonge, 3rd N. L. I., placed on the sick list.

Lieutenant Randolph, 98th Regiment, has been appointed assistant to the Executive Commissariat Officer at Kurrachee.

Owing to the prevalence of severe cold at the station and at Hyderabad, the issue of an extra blanket to all the men and women of British regiments and batteries has been authorised.

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TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S RETURN TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

The Viceroy, the Marchioness of Ripon, and party arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon. His Excellency seemed weak, and was assisted in alighting by Lord William Beresford. The reception was private, the only persons to receive the party were four Aides-de-Camp, the Foreign Secretary, the Agent of the railway, and a number of Roman Catholic priests, who were presented to His Excellency by the last named gentleman.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

The Viceroy and the Marchioness of Ripon arrived this afternoon. The entry was quite private; the usual salute was fired, but there was no reception or military display. His Excellency is fairly well in health, and none the worse for his journey.

NHE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 12, 0-14. A.M.

Sir Donald Stewart has received a telegram from the Queen congratulating him on his apointment to the Command-in-Chief of India.

GENERAL WARRE AT DHARWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, JAN. 11.

The Commander-in-Chief is at Dharwar, where he arrived yesterday. The Parsi ladies and gentlemen of the station have been received in state by His Excellency and Lady Warre through Mr. Laleaca. His Excellency leaves to-morrow, and arrives at Belgaum on the 14th.

LATEST NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

A telegram was received in Calcutta on the 10th instant reporting that all was quiet in Kandahar. It is reported from Herat that the men executed with Khan Agha were his son Sirdar Kali Khan, his Major, and Hossein Ali Khan and two others. Khan Agha's body was hung up in the charsu, and the bodies of the others at the four gates of the city for every one to see. Ayoub is said to have three regiments of Kabulis and Kandaharis, each 500 strong, besides three regiments of Heratis. He has no cavalry except militia sowars. Bibbun Khan, General Faizu Khan, and the rest of the party recently captured by the Alizais of Zemindawar have been sent to Herat. Ayoub's troops from Farrah, under Ishak Khan, Hashim Khan's brother, have plundered Anbiar Khan's village, and the Taimuni tribe have made their submission. Anbiar Khan himselt has made his escape. It is reported from Girishk that Hashim Khan is sending 700 sowars to Pushtirud, but this requires confirmation. The news from Kabul is that the Ameer is treating the people well, especialiy the Kohistanis. He has sent another governor to the Taraki country, who has arrived at Mukur, and is collecting revenue. The news in Reuter's telegram about the intended evacuation of Kandahar, disseminated through the city by camp followers and Hindus, has caused some excitement.

The weather continues bright and cold.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

APPOINTMENT OF COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

It is officially announced that Sir Donald Stewart has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in India.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND THE AFGHAN POLICY.

In the House of Lords this evening Lord Lytton called attention to his policy in connection with the Afghan war. His Lordship justified the the war, and condemned the complete abandonment of the advantages we had gained, especially Kandahar, the possession of which would neutralize Russian influence at Herat and Merv. The abandonment of Kandahar, he said, left us no choice but to fortify the passes on a gigantic scale.

The Duke of Argyll spoke in vindication of the policy of the present Government in Afghanistan. He said the former Government proposed to surrender Herat (the supposed key to India) to Persia, thus practically making it an appanage of Russia. India, he said, was safe while she faithfully fulfilled her engagements with her neighbours and avoided entangling alliances. His Grace warmly commended the conduct of the Indian army during the war.

Lords Northbrook and Enfield vindicated the policy of Government, both for financial and strategical reasons.

ARMY REFORMS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The list of active generals in the British army is to be reduced by 25 generals, 50 lieutenant-generals and 75 major-generals. Generals will retire at the age of 70, and lieutenant-generals and major-generals at 65.

CONSOLS.

Consols 98½.

THE FENIANS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Owing to rumours of intended attacks by Fenians on Portsmouth Dockyard and Chester Castle, the Government has ordered that precautionary measures shall be taken at both those places.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

BERLIN, JAN. 10.

It is currently reported here that the alliance existing between the Emperors of Germany and Austria is to be revised.

RUSSIA AND THE TEKKE TURCOMANS.

ST. PETERSBURG, JAN. 10.

The latest advices from General Skobeleff's column state that after a determined resistance by the Tekke Turcomans, he has succeeded in investing Geok Tepe.

NEW TURKISH WAR MINISTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JAN. 11.

Osman Pacha has been appointed Minister of War in succession to Hussein Hussin Pacha.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this morning.

MALTA, JAN. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 8th instant.

PORT SAID, JAN. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81¼
4½ do. do.	88½
3½ per cent, Sterling Loan	103¾
3 per cent. Consols for account	98½
5 do. French Rente, 1872	119¼
Bar Silver	51⅛d.

WE regret that the letter of our London correspondent "J. M. M." has not come to hand this week.

THE last meeting of the old Town Council was held yesterday afternoon; Dr. Blaney in the chair. An application from the Consulting Engineer, Mr. Forde, to the effect that his salary might be increased to Rs. 1,000 per mensem, was considered. After some discussion it was decided to increase Mr. Forde's salary from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per month until the completion of the drainage works and the Bhundervara reservoir. A conversation took place with reference to a question raised by Dr. Cook, who asked the Municipal Commissioner if the Municipality would be able to take up the sewage of the Jamsetjee Hospital and the dependant hospitals as a part of the sewage scheme for Bombay. For a long time past the cases of blood-poisoning, and similar diseases, had been increasing at the hospital, and the matter had assumed such a serious nature that it was necessary remedial measures should be at once taken. The Municipal Commissioner stated that there could be no objection to the Municipality doing the work, if the Government defrayed the cost of making the connections. A vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Blaney for his services as Chairman of the Council, Dr. Blaney having previously reviewed the work of the Council for the past year.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR (Sir James Fergusson) will leave Kurrachee on the afternoon of the 15th, and is expected to arrive here on the morning of the 18th instant.

THE following were the balances held in cash in the civil treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the presidency banks and their branches on the last day of December:—1878, Rs. 10,14,98,000; 1879, Rs. 12,06,45,000,; and 1880, Rs. 9,69,70,000.

ON the night of the 4th instant at Lundi Kotal some Afridi thieves looted eight rifles belonging to Her Majesty's 18th Regiment, the Royal Irish.

LIEUTENANT.-COLONEL W. H. G. GARTON is permitted to retire from the service, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 1 of 1880.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN ROSS, C.B. has been awarded the distinguished service reward vacant by the appointment of Lieutenant-General Heyland, C.B., to the coloneley of the 14th Regiment.

THE *Standard* understands that a committee of naval and military officers is about to proceed to Liverpool to consider the steps necessary to be taken to place that port in a proper state of defence.

THE latest official report on the state of the weather and prospects of the crops throughout India for the week ended the 4th instant states that light rain fell during the week in most of the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. There were a few showers also in Madras, the Punjab, Central Provinces, British Burma, and Assam. More rain is required for the spring crops in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh which have suffered from drought, and in a few other parts of the country. On the whole, the crops promise well, and general prospects remain satisfactory.

A TELEGRAM from New York to the *Evening Standard* of December 25 states:—Five persons have been burnt to death on the Carolina Central Railway, owing to the carriages in which they were travelling having caught fire.

KRUPP has arrived at St. Petersburg. His visit is said to be due to a desire of the Russian Government for him to establish a branch business on the Neva for the manufacture of 100-ton guns. Such masses of metal are not easily carried over railways, especially when the lines are loosely laid, as is too commonly the case in Russia. Besides, it is inconvenient to import guns from such a distance as Essen in time of war; hence the Czar's wish to make his own cannon at home, subject to Krupp's occasional supervision.

THE volunteer returns sent in to the War Office authorities for the year 1879-80 show that there are now 196,901 efficients of all ranks and arms, against 197,485 in 1879, or a decrease of 584. The maximum establishment of the force has fallen from 245,185 to 243,546, while the enrolled strength has risen from 206,250 to 206,401. The number of officers is reduced by 41, falling from 5,586 to 5,545, while the certificated proficient sergeants show a rise from 11,825 to 11,850. The number of volunteers present at inspection, which was 174,646 in 1879, was 172,464 in the present year.

FROM Russia there is a report of another plot against the Emperor's life. The *Herold* of St. Petersburg states that news has been received from Orechoff that the police, shortly before the departure of the Emperor from Livadia, discovered on the Losowo-Sebastopol Railway, in a barn close to the line, a few versts from Slavgorod, a freshly-dug-tunnel. No arrests have been made in connection with the affair; but it is stated that the proprietor of the farm on which the barn was situated has shot himself, that one of his sons was exiled to Syberia some time ago, and that another disappeared after the discovery of the tunnel.

"ATLAS" of the *World* says:—An anecdote of the last festivities at Sandringham comes to me well authenticated. On the evening before the party broke up the Russian Ambassador and Mrs. Gladstone were engaged in animated conversation. The former was sipping his coffee and arguing his point while standing on a large tiger-skin, which forms one of the principal personal trophies which H.R.H. brought home from his Indian trip. The latter was listening attentively, clad in an historical black-velvet dress. Swayed by his own oratory, and aided doubtless by the polished floor, the Ambassador lost his balance through the treachery of the rug, and fell into the arms of the Premier's wife, upsetting the coffee over the time-honoured garment. Thereupon a distinguished Person took up a parable, and dilated upon a *contretemps* which caused *Russia* to trip up over *India*, and to disconcert *England!*

HER MAJESTY the Queen has been graciously pleased, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for War, to award the Albert Medal for saving life to Surgeon Henry Grier, of the Army Medical Department, for his gallant and heroic conduct in endeavouring to save the life of the late Lieutenant Graham, 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment, stationed at Malta. Mr. Graham was suffering from diphtheria in the most virulent form, and had undergone the operation of tracheotomy for relief of some of the most urgent symptoms; the tube became blocked, and suffocation was imminent, when, other efforts having failed, Mr. Grier, at imminent risk, sucked the poisonous matter and diphtheritic membrane from the wound, and succeeded in restoring the life of his patient. Mr. Graham unhappily succumbed a day or two afterwards from exhaustion and extension of the disease.

A SEATEMENT made by Sir Philip Wodehouse as to the terms on which the Basutos became British subjects sheds light on a very important aspect of the South African controversy. Speaking as the person by whom the arrangements were made, he declares that it was distinctly agreed that Basutoland should form no part of the Cape Colony, but that British authority should be exercised over it by the Governor of the Cape in his capacity as High Commissioner. On the introduction of responsible government, however, the personal authority of the High Commissioner over the Basutos was annihilated, and an Act was passed by the Cape legislature annexing their territory to the colony. It was at this time and by these means that the Basutos were cut off from their power of appealing to the home Government for protection.

THERE can be no doubt, the *Pall Mall* remarks, that the action of the Transvaal Boers has been exceedingly well planned. Having decided that the moment for action had arrived, they wasted no time in proclaiming to their opponents what they intended to do. Assembling in such force as to put an end to all doubts as to their unanimity, they have stepped in between the capitals of Natal and the Transvaal, and made co-operation against them from these two points exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. Pretoria is thus completely cut off from communication with the natural base of military operations in Natal, and Sir William Lanyon deprived of all chance of consulting with his superior, Sir George Colley. What may be passing behind the vell which the Boers have thus interposed it is impossible to say, but it must be remembered that Pretoria is almost entirely dependent on supplies from a distance, the channels of which the Boers have it in their power seriously to interrupt.

Two West African kings are under arrest. It appears that King Tackie of Accra and Assafie Ajay, the King of Djuabin, have been for some time past plotting to bring about another war with the Ashantees, which would be in direct opposition to British interests. At length, after repeated warnings, both the kings were arrested and lodged at the castle of Christiansborg. The principal chiefs are in favour of British rule, but a report was circulated that the rough element of Accra intended to attempt a rescue at night, and it was resolved by the Colonial Government to remove the prisoners before daybreak. Therefore on Monday, the 8th of November, the castle was surrounded by a strong force of the Houssa constabulary. Her Majesty's gunboat Foam co-operated by sending ashore a couple of boats, armed, for the removal of the prisoners to the gunboat. This was successfully done, and the Foam proceeded to Elmira, where the King of Accra was lodged in the castle of Fort George. The Foam then returned to Accra, and upon the arrival of the steams hip Senegal the ex-King of Djuabin was transferred to that vessel, with his followers, and taken to Lagos, where upon a former occasion he was a prisoner for a short time, being released by the leniency of the Government sooner then was originally intended. Since the removal of the two kings quietness prevails.

A WRITER in *Life* hears that a very bad feeling against Captain Carey exists on the part of certain officers of his regiment, and that he has on more than one occasion lately been almost openly insulted at the Sind Club, Kurrachee. The Horse Guards, he thinks, should see to this. Captain Carey has been severely handled for what he did, or rather for what he did not do, in South Africa, but none of his brother officers have any right to form a clique against this unhappy man with the obvious view of hounding him out of the regiment. And it was surely very bad taste on the part of a commanding officer to draw a parallel between the cases of Captain Carey and Lieutenant Harward, and to say pointedly that the latter had at least the decency to send in his papers. It is said that Captain Carey will shortly join the Commissariat and Transport staff of the army, entering the department as a Deputy Assistant Commissary General on probation.

Life states that Mdlle. Perugia, the affianced bride of Baron Leopold Rothschild, is the sister of Mrs. Arthur Sassoon. She brings her husband little or no dowry, but she is of remarkable beauty, and is endowed with unusual talents. Brought up in Trieste, where their father had a banking-house, the two sisters spent their early years in that city, but, in consequence of difficulties, the bank was broken up. Their father died, and the two young girls, with their mother, being left, comparatively speaking, poor, went to Vienna, where they lived with a rich relative. A photograph of the elder sister somehow found its way to London, and fell into the hands of Mr. Arthur Sassoon. Struck with the beauty of the likeness, Mr. Sassoon undertook a journey to Vienna in search of the original, with the result that we know. It was at Mrs. Sassoon's house that Baron Leopold met his bride. Thus both ladies will owe their successful marriages to the charm of a photograph, which should henceforth be treasured as an honoured possession, and handed down as a lucky heir-loom.

THE *Times* showed its hand a little too clearly, *Life* considers, in puffing Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir Charles Ellice at the expense of Sir Donald Stewart. Is the Indian army never to have any of its own commands given to it; are the plums of the Indian service always to fall into the very open mouths of Horse Guard's pets, who may, or may not, have any qualities fitting them for such positions; and are none but the henchmen of His Royal Highness supposed to be competent generals or vigorous administrators? Has the command of Sir Frederick Paul Haines been such a conspicuous success that the experiment should be tried again of sending a man to Simla merely because he is a Pall Mall pet? And is it not a fact that the most sleepy-headed old women who have snoozed away their five years in or near the Indian Olympus have been Queen's men? Sir Garnet Wolseley and Sir C. H. Ellice may be, and are, very good officers, but they are neither of them one whit superior to sturdy old Donald Stewart, and if the Duke does not know the fact, let him ask Sir Frederick Roberts. With Roberts at Madras, Stewart at Simla or Lahore, and John Forbes or Sir M. K. Kennedy at Bombay, the men would be in their places to reform the Indian army with some knowledge of their subject, which neither Sir C. Ellice or Sir G. Wolseley can be said to possess.

THE *Times* did not, as Reuter telegraphed to India, state definitely on the 23rd December last that Lord Ripon had resigned the Viceroyalty, but merely surmised that after his severe illness he would not be able to stay in the country. The following is the passage of the *Times*' leader on which Reuter's announcement was probably founded:—"The Englishman in India who has been healthy will remain healthy. A single act of carelessness, of which the sufferer may seem to have altogether surmounted the dangers, is a hidden flaw which the first casual stroke will reveal. Lord Ripon's family, if not himself, will hardly consent to incur the perils to which a single moment of incaution has laid him open. Were he to overrule their anxiety, Englishmen who understand his public merits ought to throw their weight into the same scale with that of affection. To the general public he is known chiefly as an industrious official. They who have watched his political course are conscious of administrative and deliberative capacities in him which they desire to husband for use at home. They will not consider that his retirement from the dignity of Governor-General is a retirement in any way from a public career. He will not be the less entitled to resume in his party the place for which his abilities designate him that he has for six months studied on the spot the most intricate problems of Indian statesmanship. Sympathy must be felt for the misfortunes which have frustrated the early promise of Lord Ripon's government."

THE purpose of the article was to discuss the question who was to be Lord Ripon's successor in case of his retirement. The *Times* pointed to Lord Dufferin. The article said:—"A large question has, by whatever fault of men or circumstances, been raised in India which one mind ought to see through to its conclusion. None more capable than Lord Ripon could have been assigned for the purpose had his bodily powers been adequate. As their inability to bear the searching ordeal of an Indian atmosphere for more than a few months at longest may be taken for granted, it is of supreme importance that a successor should be named forthwith to take up and keep hold of the clue to its end. Two statesmen will occur to all between whom the choice would apparently lie. One, however, of the pair, though he has already manifested his fitness, is now exercising other functions, which he could not quit without loss to the State. The other has long been pointed out by popular opinion as exceptionally gifted for the post. In Lord Dufferin India would have a ruler able to uphold a splendid dignity without pompousness or egotism, endued with a grace of manner peculiar to himself, with an unfailing good humour which ever sympathizes with the exigencies of his position as they arise, and, beneath all, with a strength of clear-sighted resolution which showed itself first in Syria, and was never imperceptible amid the gaieties of viceregal progresses through half a continent. He might equally be trusted to study and be loyal to the principles of the Cabinet at home of which he would be the representative. Throughout a public career which covers almost the whole of his adult life Lord Dufferin has shown that he can unite the habit of obedience to the general line traced for him with the art of pursuing it with an independence which never amounts to obstinacy.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gaiety Theatre, "Helping Hands" 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 10th:—Winton(s), from Newcastle. Yesterday:—J. Nicholson (s), Northshields; Langshaw (s), Cardiff; Diogenes, Mauritius; Euphrates (s), Kurrachee; Oorun (s), Cutch.; VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 10th:—H. M. S. Euphrates, to Natal. Yesterday:—Harmonie, Mauritius; Suliote, Moulmein; Frigga, Elephant Point; Volkyrien, Chittagong; Kishon, Balasore; Arrow (s), Coast and Cutch; Burmah (s,) Persian Gulf Pearl (s), Colombo; Chindwara (s), Galle.

THE TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Tulsi lake up to 6 a. m. on Sunday, the 9th instant, was 38·87 feet.

FAIR.—The annual Mootradavie fair will commence to-morrow, and continue for three successive days.

A BREACH OF THE BOAT CONVEYANCE ACT.—Abdool Latiff, the tindal of a native boat, was yesterday fined Rs. 7 by Mr. C. P. Cooper for refusing to obey the reasonable orders of Jewraz Annund, the hirer of his dinghy.

SHIP ACCIDENT.—Esmall Moodeen, ship's labourer employed on board the B. I. S. N. steamer Abyssinia, was accidentally knocked into the hold of the vessel while shipping cargo, and sustained a fracture of the right leg. He was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he is under treatment.

THE DALHOUSIE.—The I. G. steamer Dalhousie sailed from Kurrachee on the 10th instant at 4 p.m. for Bombay, and should arrive here on the 13th instant, with 1 European officer, 1 native officer, 312 men, 21 followers, 1 sergeant, wife, and child, 1 inspector 1 warrant officer, 5 laacars, and 2 women.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of a Hindoo, name unknown, who died shortly after his admission into that hospital while he was suffering from the effects of a poisonous dose of opium which he had voluntarily administered to himself. A verdict to that effect was recorded.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.—Dr. Gray, residing at Malabar Hill, reported to the police on Monday last the theft of a currency note for Rs. 100 from his pocket-book, which contained three notes for Rs. 100 each and several other notes for smaller amounts. The note is alleged to have been stolen some time between Saturday morning last and Monday.

THE DAMAUN CONVICTS.—It is stated that a gang of twenty-five convicts who made their escape from the Damaun jail in September last was seen a few days ago at Dahigaon, in Pardhee talooka of the Surat Collectorate. They are under the leadership of a well-known dacoit named Wairaghee Doobla. The police of the district of Damaun are in pursuit of the gang, but none of its members has as yet been captured

A SUIT AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF STATE.—A suit has been filed in the High Court by Bomonjee Cursetjee and Heerjeebhoy Cursetjee Ashburner, as administrators to the estate of their late father, Cursetjee Cowasjee Ashburner, against the Secretary of State for India, to recover Rs. 2,50,000 as compensation for loss sustained by reason of the Abkari Act being made applicable from 1st January, 1879, to the Bhandoop estate.

DACOITS.—On the night of the 2nd instant, a gang of robbers attacked a police guard in Shapore talooka and having beaten the policemen on duty, took away their guns and accoutrements. The robbers are said to be of the Kolee caste, and carried firearms. Loomia Genglia, a notorious dacoit of Ambegaon, is at the head of the gang. A special police party of the Tanna district has been deputed to Shapore in order to capture the dacoits, who are still at large.

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of William Walsh, aged about 53 years. Deceased, a pensioned soldier, arrived in Bombay from Deesa on Sunday last, and put up at the Strangers' Home. On the following Monday at about midnight he was seized with a fit, and was removed at once to the above hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The verdict was that "the death of William Walsh was caused by apoplexy."

BYCULLA SCHOOL FETE.

THE annual fête to the children of the Byculla Schools will come off at 5-30 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday, 13th instant). The spacious play-shed of the boys' premises will be fancifully illuminated with gas, and gaily decorated with flags and evergreens. At the end of the shed there will be two trees laden with presents and bonbons, etc., for every child in the school. His Excellency the Governor has kindly lent his band for the occasion. After the trees have been stripped there will be a grand display of fireworks in the front compound of the boys' school. Subscribers will be admitted free; non-subscribers by eight-anna tickets, obtainable at the Secretary's office, boys' school.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In the Wasting Diseases of Children its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. R. C. Croft, author of "Handbook for the Nursery," writes: "I have tried Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, and find that it contains all the properties which render the Oil so efficacious. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE first quarterly meeting of the new Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., was dested to the chair, and the other members present were Dr. T. Blaney; Messrs. E. B. Carroll and R. N. Coghlan; Surgeon-Major H. Cook; Messrs. Charles Douglas, J. R. Duxbury, Edwin Richard Freeborn, Grattan Geary, John Gordon, D. E. Gostling, F. G. Greaves, H. E. Jacomb, D. S. Kemp, John Macfarlane, F. Mathew; Major G. L. C. Merewether; Captain H. Morland; Mr. P. Peterson; Surgeon-Major John Pinkerton; Major Portman; Sir H. Frank Souter; Messrs. J. Thorburn, C. A. Turner, P. C. De Souza; Hon. Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik; Messrs. Atmaram Pandurang; Baishanker Nanabhoy; Bomonjee Pestonjee Master; Byramjee Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadoor; Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai; Cowasjee Hormusjee; Dinanath Raghoonath Khote; Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee; Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.; Messrs. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee; Goculdass Jugmohundass; Hirjee Ardaseer Dady; Homejee Cursetjee Dady; Hormusjee Dadabhoy; Hormusjee Nowrojee Saklatwalla; Hurkissondas Narrotumdas; Hurrychand Sadashewjee; Jehangir Dossabhoy Framjee; Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia; Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik; Joomabhoy Laljee; M. A. Rogay; Mooljee Bhowanidas; Khan Bahadoor Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban; Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee; Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy; Nowrozjee Byramjee Suntook; Nowrojee Furdonjee; Phirozeshaw Merwanjee Mehta; Raghoonath Narayen Khote; Rahimtoola Mahomed Sayani; Shantaram Narayen; Shewjee Dhurmajee; Tribhowandas Munguldass; Tribhowundass Vurjeewandass; Vandrawandas Purshotumdass.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Shantaram Narayen rose to propose as Chairman of the Corporation for the year 1881 a gentleman who had been connected with it for over fifteen years—Dr. Blaney, who was distinguished by many gifts, and who had always taken an earnest part in the management of municipal business. He had done good work on the committees, and had always behaved manfully and well. After the old Corporation was abolished in 1872 and the present Corporation on the representative system was constituted, Dr. Blaney still continued to take the same active part in the transaction of municipal business. He had been not only a member of the Corporation newly formed, but of the Town Council, and in that capacity had rendered valuable services. He was an old inhabitant of the city, and his profession enabled him to penetrate into every nook and corner of it. He was well acquainted with the customs of the inhabitants, and with their manner of attending to sanitary matters After having been a member of the Town Council for a long period, Dr. Blaney was honoured by the Government with the chairmanship of the Council; and the Government only gave him what was his due. The occasion had now come on which the Corporation itself should without any dissentient voice elect him as their chairman,—an honour which he had fairly earned. Dr. Blaney had found time to devote much energy "of a wiry and sinewy kind" to municipal business, and during the hours of the night had been seen poring over municipal papers when most people were asleep.

Sir F. Souter seconded the proposition, observing that Dr. Blaney was so well known to them all that it was unnecessary to say much about him, especially as Mr. Shantaram Narayen had briefly narrated the services he had rendered. They all knew that Dr. Blaney was unremitting in his exertions in all matters connected with the well-being of the city, and the trouble and pains he took were often at considerable pecuniary loss to himself.

The proposition having been carried,

Dr. Blaney immediately occupied the chair. He said he could not sufficiently thank the Corporation for the honour they had accorded him. It had never occurred to him from the moment he placed himself in the line of municipal progress to conceive that such an honour would be conferred upon him as had been done him that day by the unanimous voice of the Corporation. He felt the honour deeply, and thanked them gratefully for the kind way in which they had received the speeches of his friends, Mr. Shantaram Narayen and Sir F. Souter. In venturing to occupy that chair, he regarded it as a position of so much dignity and responsibility that he would hardly have ventured to allow his friends to put him forward but for the assurance that the duties which would devolve upon him would be rendered very light indeed by their favour. By the ability with which the Corporation proceeded to discuss public matters and by the desire for order evinced by the members, he thought he was right in assuming that the duties would be light. For himself personally, he would say that if he wanted an example as to the manner in which he should conduct himself in the chair, he had only to look back upon his worthy predecessor who had occupied the chair for two years with the hearty good will of the whole Corporation, and retired from the office more honoured and respected than when he entered upon it. He need not tell them that he had for many years taken a deep interest in municipal progress in the cities of British India. He had not confined himself to local prejudices or local institutions, for he looked upon municipal institutions as the nucleus of wider self-government in India. It was here that they received elementary education in self-government, and everything that advanced municipal institutions in India should be regarded with interest by all who had at heart the public welfare. Although he felt great interest in all the municipalities in India, that did not at all weaken his special interest in the Municipality of Bombay. In the British navy every man believed his own ship to be the best and the greatest bulwark of the throne, and he (Dr. Blaney) had sufficient local prejudice to think that the Municipality of Bombay was an example worthy of being followed by other such institutions in India. When he heard it spoken of in terms of praise and called the leading municipal institution in British India, he felt a pride in it. That pride would, he trusted, prevent him from doing anything in the chair which was likely to detract from its character.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE MUNICIPAL ACT.

A long discussion took place relative to the appointment of members of the Corporation to the committee for considering proposed amendments to the Municipal Act. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik proposed, among others, the names of some members of the old Town Council to serve on the committee. In doing so, he said there were some matters regarding the proposed amendments which were very important, and which ought to go as soon as possible before Government for the purpose of being considered by the legislature, which would be an important step in advance taken by them.

Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay remarked that most of the members proposed by the Rao Saheb to serve on the committee had, as members of the old Town Council, already discussed the proposed amendments, and would now have very few new suggestions to make. The speaker, therefore was of opinion that in place of some members of the Town Council proposed by the Rao Saheb, more members of the Corporation ought to be elected to serve on the committee. Mr. Rogay then proposed as anamendment, that the committee be composed of the following gentlemen:—Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, Mr. Blaney, Mr. R. M. Sayani, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. John Macfarlane, Dr. Pinkerton, Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. Javerilal. Umiashankar, Mr. Turner, Mr. Grattan Geary, Captain Moreland, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. At his own desire Mr. Nowrojee's name was removed from the list, and the names of Messsrs. Rogay, N. B. Jeejeebhai, and Bhaishankar Nanabhai were added to it.

Mr. Goculdass Jugmohundas proposed that a clause should be added to the resolution to the effect that the committee should have power to suggest any new alterations of the Act which might occur to them.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said the words suggested by Mr. Goculdass might well be embodied in the motion of the Rao Saheb.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said he should like very much to accede, if he could, to the additions and alterations suggested by the previous speakers. Speaking of Mr. Rogay's objections, the Rao Saheb said that it was not very complimentary to the old Town Council, or to the chairman of that body to say that they had not discussed the amendments fully, or that they had only discussed them from a particular point of view. But at the same time, he had no objection to the list of members proposed by him to serve on the committee being substitutedly another, if only good care be taken against making the committee too large and too unwieldy for action.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhai observed that law-making was not as easy as money-making. In order to make laws a considerable knowledge and experience of the law, here and abroad, past and present, was necessary. Men like the Rao Saheb alone were best fitted for such a task, and any random selection of a knot of gentlemen for the satisfactory discharge of the difficult duty was a little too funny.

Mr. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master remarked that they were not going to make any great changes in the law, and consequently no great legal knowledge on the part of gentlemen serving on the committee was necessary. Sound common sense and a knowledge of the people and their wants were all that was required. Mr. Rogay's object in proposing his amendment was only to infuse new blood into the committee. Referring to the remark of Mr. Hormusjee at the beginning of his speech, Mr. Bomonjee assured him that money-making was by no means so easy as law-making. (Laughter.)

Mr. Pherozshaw Mehta said that the old Town Council having already given them the benefit of their advice and assistance in the consideration of the proposed amendments, they would do well to appoint the committee proposed by Mr. Rogay, with the object of infusing new blood into the body. The alteration of names suggested by Mr. Rogay could hardly be called an amendment, and they would be substantially supporting the Rao Saheb's motion if they were to accept Mr. Rogay's list.

Mr. Kemp said he would rather vote for the committee deliberately selected by the Rao Saheb than for the one selected by Mr. Rogay on the spur of the moment.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said, as he did not wish to divide the Corporation on a personal question, he would accept the list of members proposed by Mr. Rogay. It was, however, competent to Mr. Kemp, or any other member, to propose the list prepared by him, as an amendment, if he liked.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhai then proposed that the list of members selected by Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik to serve on the committee should be accepted, seeing that it was better than the one proposed by Mr. Rogay.

Dr. Atmaram seconded Mr. Hormusjee.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhai's proposition was put to the vote, and lost, and that of Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik was carried by a majority.

The motion of Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, seconded by Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar, that a clause should be added to the resolution that the committee should have power to suggest any new alterations to the Act they thought proper, was then put to the vote, and carried.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, in accordance with notice previously given, asked the Municipal Commissioner to state when he would be able to present the report called for by the following resolution, adopted by the Corporation on the 16th July last:—"That the Corporation having reason to be dissatisfied with the failure of the works for providing Tulsi water to the western portion of the City of Bombay, requests the acting Municipal Commissioner and Town Council to adopt immediate and effective measures for ensuring a constant and adequate supply of wholesome water to the inhabitants, and to report to the Corporation the result of the steps so taken." Also what steps have been taken to provide filtering-beds, roof, &c., and to complete the service reservoir at Malabar Hill; and to what special improvements it is proposed to appropriate the grant of Rs. 60,000 sanctioned by the Corporation on the 12th November last?

Mr. Nowrojee said that his object in laying the questions before th meeting on that day was that in a few days they would unfortunately lose the benefit of the services of their present energetic and able Municipal Commissioner (hear, hear), during whose long tenure of office the waterworks to which his (Mr. Nowrojee's) questions referred had been undertaken; and in order that they might see their way to the definite and successful termination of those works before Mr. Grant left the helm of office, and that they might come to a clear decision as to how the Tulsi waterworks might be completed, it was desirable, and even necessary, that the Commissioner, whose experience in the matter was very great, be asked to answer the inquiries, which he (Mr. Nowrojee) made not only on behalf of himself, but also on behalf of a large body of members of the Corporation, and of the ratepayers of Bombay, who were intimately concerned in the subject of their water-supply. The necessity of a report by the Municipal Commissioner, called for in the resolution passed by the old Corporation about six months ago, was evident from the fact that the construction of the drainage works was pushed forward with vigour, the first section being nearly complete, and they must be assured that the additional supply of water which was absolutely necessary for their successful working, would be forthcoming. Referring to the grant of Rs. 60,000 sanctioned by the Corporation on the 12th November last, Mr. Nowrojee said, if that sum was not sufficient for the purpose of ensuring an adequate and healthy supply of water, they might easily sanction an additional grant, under the flourishing state of their finances at present, to improve the health of the city. The Municipal Commissioner's answer to these questions was embodied in the following letter read by the Chairman:—

Municipal Commissioner's office, Bombay 10th January, 1881.

To the Secretary, Town Council.

Sir,—The information called for by the Corporation has been supplied to the Town Council in the printed correspondence ending with my letter No. 12229 A. of the 15th November, 1880, which will be submitted to the Corporation with the Town Council's Resolution of 23rd idem recommending the Corporation to sanction the cost of a new class of high-pressure water-fittings for the Tulsi district. The result of the measures adopted for the prevention of waste and for the Tulsi supply is satisfactory, for the water in the Tulsi lake is now 4 feet 15 cents higher than it was this time last year.

Tenders have been received for the work of raising the Tulsi dam and the waste weir, and the work will be commenced very shortly.

(*b*) The plans and estimates for the filter beds and covering of the Malabar Hill reservoir have been prepared, but in my letter No. 9598 of 1880 I requested the Town Council to decide the following points:—1st. "Whether the filter beds and covering are to be constructed, and if so, when and from what source is the cost to be met?" 2nd. "Whether the surface drainage-scheme is to be completed by means of the loan raised for that purpose, or to be postponed indefinitely?"

It was necessary to consider these two subjects together, because there are no funds available for the filter beds and covering, which will cost upwards of three lakhs of rupees, except from the balance of the surface-drainage loan, and if the latter is to be expended on the surface-drainage works, it will be necessary to raise a fresh loan for the construction of the filter beds and covering.

In reply to my reference, the Town Council passed a resolution requesting me to refer the uncompleted portion of the surface-drainage scheme to the Consulting Engineer for report, and therefore nothing definite can be settled with regard to the filter beds and covering until it is decided whether or not the surface-drainage works are to be completed.

(*c*) The grant of Rs. 60,000 sanctioned by the Corporation on 12th November last will probably be expended on increasing the area of the Tulsi gathering ground and lake, but I am not prepared to state positively how the amount can be most advantageously appropriated until I receive the report of the Executive Engineer on Special Duty on the subject.

In the meantime the other grant of Rs. 58,000 sanctioned at the same time by the Corporation will be expended on raising the Tulsi dam, and waste weir six feet, in conformity with the resolution of the Corporation.

There must necessarily be some delay with regard to the expenditure of the grant of Rs. 60,000, because a fresh survey has to be made of the gathering ground and water-shed of the Tulsi valley.

J. H. GRANT, Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Jacomb said the level of water was higher now than in the previous year, and that measures had been taken to economise water. It was true that water was dirty and had a bad smell in the month of May, but it was inadvisable to spend so much as three lakhs of rupees on filter-beds to remove the inconvenience which they experienced only for one month in the year.

The Municipal Commissioner said he was perfectly certain that this year there would not be the same cause of complaint. It would be quite sufficient to raise the dam six feet instead of ten feet, as suggested by Mr. Nowrojee.

Mr. Nowrojee took exception to the statement of Mr. Jacomb that the supply of water from Tulsi was bad in the month of May only. Mr. Nowrojee said he had shown on a previous occasion, by quotations from the Health Officer's reports, that the water was not good, wholesome, drinkable, or healthy even in other months besides May. That being the case, the health of the city would be best preserved by constructing filter-beds, and also a roof over the Malabar Hill reservoir, in order that the water might not be contaminated by vultures and other birds going there. The speaker was also of opinion that the storage capacity of the Tulsi lake had better be increased by ten feet rather than six.

The Municipal Commissioner.—Why not raise the dam six feet now, and increase the height, if necessary, afterwards?

Mr. Nowrojee.—Perhaps we might raise it six feet now, and afterwards it might be found that we cannot raise it higher.

THE RETIRING COMMISSIONER.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik gave notice that at the next meeting of the Corporation he would propose that a complimentary address be presented to Mr. J. H. Grant, the retiring Municipal Commissioner, for the ability and zeal with which he has discharged his duties, the anxious care and economy he has displayed in the administration of the finances of the Municipality, and the thorough cordiality and enlarged sympathy he has always manifested in his intercourse with the manifold sections of this large and varied community. (Applause.)

Mr. Nowrojee said he would second the motion.

Mr. Bomonjee P. Master said he wished that the Commissioner's name should be commemorated in some shape or other, as had been done in the case of previous Commissioners. He would therefore have the words added to the Rao Saheb's proposition that either the Malabar Hill or Bhunderwada reservoir be called after the Commissioner.

Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik said Mr. Bomonjee might give notice of his proposition as a separate one, and he would be very happy to support it.

Mr. Bomonjee P. Master.—Then I give notice that the Malabar Hill Reservoir be called after the Commissioner.

ELECTION OF MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

The voting for members of the Corporation nominated for eight seats in the Council was then made known, the result being as follows:—Mr. Nanabhai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, 52; Mr. Raghunath N. Khote, 42; Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, 42; the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, 41; Mr. Muncherjee N. Banaji, 40; Sir Frank H. Souter, 37; Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, 35; Mr. R. M. Sayani, 31; Mr. F. C. Gangji, 31; Mr. Grattan Geary, 31; Dr. Thomas Blaney, 29; Dr. H. Cook, 25; Dr. Pinkerton, 11; Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, 14. The first seven were, of course, elected, but there was a tie for the eighth place between Messrs. R. M. Sayani, G. Geary, and F. C. Gangji. The Chairman, Dr. Blaney, had therefore to give a casting vote, and declared in favour of Mr. Sayani. In doing so he said—"In this condition of matters it becomes my duty to decide on behalf of one of these three gentlemen. I think the difficulty is not so very great as it would be if there were only one European and one native, for then if I voted in favour of the European, it might be said that I was influenced simply by my feeling as a European, and if I voted for the native, it might be said that I was showing my partiality for the natives. But here we have two native gentlemen and one European, and if I take the first on the list of three, Mr. Sayani, I shall, I think, be doing the best under the circumstances." Mr. Sayani was accordingly elected. The meeting then terminated.

CURIOUS AFFAIR AT SECUNDERABAD.

WE mentioned in a late issue that Captain Morse Davies, R. A., who was accused of writing anonymous slanderous letters regarding two ladies of this station, had been given the option by the military authorities of sending in his papers, or standing a court-martial. He has chosen the former alternative, and having received the necessary permission he at once left the station, *en route*, we believe, for England. Meantime, however, Dr. Maclean, who had received official intimation of the state of affairs, laid an information before the Magistrate, charging Captain Davies with defamation in respect to these anonymous letters, and also in respect to certain oral communications made to different individuals, all of which seriously reflected on the character of his wife and her family, and prayed for a warrant of apprehension. The warrant was granted too late to prevent the accused from leaving the station, but the telegraph having been set in motion, Captain Davies was brought back to Secunderabad by the next train, when he was released on finding bail to the extent of Rs. 500. The case was called on for hearing before Colonel Mayne on Wednesday last, when Mr. Forbes appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Kavasha for the accused. Mr. Forbes, in informing the Court that he withdrew the charge against Captain Davies as the latter had tendered to his client a full and satisfactory apology for the defamation complained of, gave a brief history of the circumstances that led to the present charge. Some months ago anonymous letters were circulated in the station and elsewhere containing gross reflection on the character of two ladies, the wife of Dr. Maclean and her sister. The military authorities at once took the matter up, and succeeded in tracing the authorship of these letters to the accused. Dr. Maclean, as soon as these letters were brought to his notice, adopted steps to proscute Captain Davies in the Civil Court for the defamatory matter contained in them; but he was requested to suspend his action until the military proceedings were closed. As soon as Captain Davies' resignation of the service left him free to act, he at once instituted the present charge; but subsequently to the arrest of the accused he was induced to accept from Captain Davies the ample apology given below. Dr. Maclean was the more disposed to accept the apology, by the consideration that Captain Davies had already suffered severely for his conduct, and as his principal object was to clear his wife and her sister from the foul aspersions passed upon them by the accused, that object was the more satisfactorily attained by unqualified admission on the part of Captain Davies himself, that one and all of his statements were untrue. The apology was then read, which was in these terms:—"I extremely regret that I have made any statements, oral or written, here or elsewhere, defamatary of Mrs. Mealean, wife of Surgeon Major Maclean, and of her family. I retract them all, and am very sorry that they were ever made.—J. A. S. MOORE DAVIES, Captain, R. A. Secunderabad, 4th January, 1881."

We the undersigned hereby declare that in the apology tendered by Captain Morse Davies, R. A., to Surgeon-Major Maclean, and accepted by the latter, the word "defamatory" was expressly introduced in our presence, and with our sanction, and only accepted, on the understanding that it also conveyed the meaning in one and the same word of "false" or "untrue" as applied to the statements regarding which the apology was made.

W. STEWART, M. D., Brigade Surgeon.
K. W. CUMMING, M. D., Surgeon Major, A. M.D.
Secunderabad, 6th January, 1881.

—*Deccan Times.*

THE EXTRAORDINARY CONSPIRACY. AT KOHLAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

EXAMINATION of Gunesh Rajaram Kulkarni (*continued*).—It was agreed at noon on Sunday, 7th November, that in the evening accused No. 2 (Rambhut), accused No. 15 (Vithu), accused No. 5 (Aba Mhat), and Baburao were to meet at the house of accused No. 3. There were others, but I could not remember them. Accused No. 8 (Luxumon) was to accompany the gang to the Christian church, and accused No. 3 was to supply them with the charmed limes. In the evening, at 3 p.m., accused No. 2 gave me money to buy lemons, oodh, and camphor. I gave accused No. 17 (Yasim) two annas, at Rambhut's bidding and in his presence, to buy gun-caps. I purchased some oodh, or incense, and took some of it to Rambhut as the Whallar (accused No. 3) had told him he must burn some at the altars of two or three temples in the city. The remainder of the incense, the camphor, and the lemons I took by Rambhut's instructions to the house of accused No. 3. Accused Nos. 2, 4, 7, 15, 5, Ramjan, two followers of accused No. 4, accused Nos. 3 and 8, and others whom I cannot remember, were there. In the open space before the house of accused No. 3 I saw a bundle of dead plantain-leaves tied up. This was after sundown. Accused No. 3 put incense and burned camphor before his idol, and then performed an incantation over the lemons, charming them, and then gave one apiece to accused Nos. 2, 4, and 8. Then accused No. 3 told them to go quickly up to the Christian church, and no harm could come to them; that it was the time all the Europeans assembled. Accused No. 2 told me to go home, and cook the dinner. I remember hearing Rambhut say there that the bundle of dried plantain-leaves contained swords. I do not remember what Aba Mhat (accused No. 5) or Laxuman (accused No. 8) said. Accused No. 17 (Yasim) brought me the two annas-worth of caps at Rambhut's house. I took them with me to the house of accused No. 3, and gave them to accused No. 8. Accused No. 5 was always coming and going, and in the thick of the arrangements for murdering the Europeans. He was at the house of accused No. 3 on Sunday, 7th November, and went with the other conspirators to the church to murder the Europeans. I heard him on a previous Sunday say at Rambhut's that if there were any further delay, he would commit suicide there and then. I heard accused No. 6 say he would help in getting together men for the insurrection. This was between Dussara and Divali. Accused No. 7 used to come with accused No. 4 and knew all about the conspiracy, and was with accused No. 3 on the night of 7th November. Accused No. 8 was present when the arrangements were made to murder the Europeans; he had his accoutrements on at the time. He also went to Kaneri to get recruits for the insurrection and massacre. He was at the house of accused No. 3 on the night of 7th November. Accused No. 9 was always going backwards and forwards to Tardel to get people to join in the insurrection; it was he who brought accused No. 4 and accused No. 2 together. He came to sleep at Rambhut's that night, and I heard him say that he had been waiting at the Christian church for the rest of the rebels, having gone there straight from Tamgam. Accused No. 10 was the general messenger to Tardel and Dessayi Wadi for the carrying of the news, on the one hand, of the dacoity arrangements, and on the other, of the insurrection, and he took powder to Dessayi's Wadi. Accused No. 11 used to attend the meetings on the second floor of the house of accused No. 2, when the insurrection arrangements were talked over. On the 7th November accused No. 2 (Rambhut) said to Ramjan and me that he had some days previously given some guns to accused No. 12 to mend, and that we were to go and fetch them. Ramjan went for them and accused No. 12 said he should have them in the evening. When I went I did not succeed in meeting accused No. 12. About two or three months prior to this I had heard accused No. 12 say to accused No. 2 that he would so far assist him in the insurrection that he would mend all weapons of offence, such as swords, guns, &c., for him, and would likewise supply him with all those that came into his hands for repair from other customers. Accused No. 13 attended the insurrection meetings at Rambhut's; he was about this time suspended or turned out from his service in the lushkar fad, and told Rambhut that he had the entire lushkar fad with him, and would join in the insurrection with them when the Europeans were killed. Accused No. 14 used to come and join in the insurrection meetings. In March of last year accused No. 14 went with Ana Bhowa to Dessayi, and was also present at the house of accused No. 3 on the evening of Sunday, 7th November. Accused No. 16 came once or twice while the meetings were being held in the upper storey of Rambhut's house. Accused No. 17 brought the caps. He also came to the upper storey once, but not while a meeting was going on. Accused No. 18 used to come sometimes in the evening, when the meetings were going on. Accused No. 19 used to come and smoke at the house of accused No. 2; he had nothing to do with the insurrectionist meetings. I said he was one of those who formed the insurrection because Rambhut had ordered that only those who were rebels were to be admitted to his meeting, and accused No. 19 used to come. I also heard this accused say that it was a pity to be in a hurry, as the war would soon come to an end, and then the people from there would come down and assist. I do not know what war. I think they said in Nepal. Accused No. 19 also added, "The time of the English has very nearly come to an end." Accused No. 20 brought three swords and one gun to Rambhut's about six or seven months ago, to be used in the rebellion. This is the gun, marked No. 31, and this one of the swords, marked No. 3. Rambhut told me the havildar (accused No. 20) would bring some swords, and I was to keep them. He brought the swords and gave them to me, and subsequently the gun, which I also took care of. I saw him some four or five times altogether at Rambhut's, where they used to talk about the insurrection, and about the war that was going on. Accused No. 21 used not to join the meetings at Rambhut's, but on one occasion he met me in the road and asked me, "When are you going to give us food?" I asked "What food?" He said "The food Ana Bhowa promised." Accused No. 22 came to Rambhut's house on April 19th, 1880. He also came once or twice after that, and arrangements for the insurrection were made. Accused No. 22 provided a ladder, which was kept in the house of one Amruta, near the Rankale Vesh. This ladder was to be used for climbing up the telegraph poles and cutting the wires. Accused No. 23 was an active member of the insurrection. I have mentioned about him above—how he agreed to get together men. Accused No. 24 used to join the meetings at Rambhut's house, and was the man who nailed up the letter in the small footstool, marked, No. 11. This was about last March. Accused No. 25 came once to Rambhut's, about the time of the "ooroos" at Kajal. Rambhut told me he was going to stay at home all day, as an infantry man was coming. Accused No. 25 came and Aba Mhat. Accused No. 5 gave him some ganja to smoke. He said that the regiment were ready for the insurrection. It was agreed between them that Rambhut and his men were to murder Mr. Ferris, and that accused No. 25 would get others to murder the Subedar Major, who was going on leave, when the regiment would be willing to revolt, in fact, become amenable. This was after they had smoked ganja. Accused No. 25 came at about 1 or 2 p. m. and stayed about a couple of hours. The Subedar Major was to be murdered in Kolhapur. Accused No. 25 said he was going on leave on the 10th or 12th, and he must be murdered before that. He said if he could not get leave for the Kajal "ooroos" for one day, he should be on the jail guard on the Sunday. I saw the accused No. 24 fasten up a letter in the foot of the footstool, No. 11. I heard them say the letter was to Chima Sahib at Nepal, and was to be taken by Natha Kurne and Bala Manjole. There were others named in the letter. The stool was made by Gyano, son of Yesba Souter, who lives in Boodhwar peta, near the Chowdi, about 7 months ago, by order of Rambhut (accused No. 2). Ramjan, accused No. 2, accused No. 3, Bala Manjole, and myself went to fetch it. Rambhut gave it to me to hold. The hollow foot was made by Rambhut's orders afterwards. I asked Rambhut what had become of the stool. He said it had been taken to Khiru's (accused No. 3). When the stool was first brought home the hollow foot was loose. The brass lamp I recognize as Rambhut's. No. 13 gave it to accused No. 3, whom he called "Baba" and his guru. The large stool, No. 12, is also Rambhut's. It was kept at the house of accused No. 3. The dhuparti (No. 15) was given by Rambhut to accused No. 3, and the sari to his wife, also the blanket. The bones and the human skull were kept in the upper story of Rambhut's house. The owl, of which the bones are there, were brought by Ramjan for the use of a "paialoo" man. (One who is born feet foremost.) The eyes of the owl were taken out, and the wick of the lamp moistened in the liquid; then the lamp was lighted and put under the skull, on which the lampblack would collect. The lampblack was then to be rubbed on the right hand of the paialoo. I had some of this rubbed on my hand with oil, because they thought I was a paialoo, but I am not. I was engaged by Rambhut, because he thought I was a paialoo. With my face in the direction of Temlai and my uncleaned hand in front of my face, I looked into my palm for treasure, but could find none. All the same, I told Rambhut, who was performing the ceremonies, that I saw some, and he went to dig it up. I pretended to see the treasure on Temlai Maul, beyond Takala. There were present at the time Ramjan Bala Manjole, accused No. 3, and others. I was called on to perform this mummery five or six times, and each time pointed out a place; but the treasure was never found. The treasure was for the payment of mercenaries to join in the rebellion. When witch-craft failed, then it was determined to get the money together by committing dacoity. I know nothing whatever about accused Nos. 26 and 27 being in the insurrection. I made a mistake when I said they took part in the conspiracy. I never saw them. The swords Nos. 1 and 5 belong to Rambhut (accused No. 2). He sent them by Ramjan to be sharpened about last May, and in June or July they were worshipped in the ditch outside the Shukrawar Vesh by accused No. 2, accompanied by accused No. 3. There is a temple there. The worship was for the accomplishment of their object. There was also a gun belonging to Rambhut, but I cannot recognize it. New scabbards were made for the swords when they were sharpened. I have received, I dare say, letters from Rambhut while I was in his service. I cannot remember. Along with the wooden stool in which was the letter, was likewise to be sent a gold box made by accused No. 24 and a bracelet made out of some creeper. The exhibit No. 10 is a letter received by me from Rambhut when he had gone to Karadja. I have read the letter.

This letter, which was read and recorded, is as follows:—

"To Mr. Ganpatro, with blessing from Rambhut Kadekar.

"I having taken my leave left you, promising to return within four days, but I am obliged to stay here for a certain work. Therefore tell the men that would come to you to collect rupees, and also inform them that their success depends entirely on it. Go and give my compliments to Baba. Ask Narayan that Pandharpurkar, who comes to you, within what time the work is to be done. Please inform me of this, so that I may come back. Till then I will smoothly carry on the work, and arrange everything. Give my blessing to all. Tell them not to be discouraged. After finishing the work I will return, and not till then. Tender my kind regards to Baba and the old woman. Pray them to be open-hearted, and to look with mercy on me.

"RAMBHAT KADEKAR."

Examination continued:—The "people" spoken of consisted of Ana Bhowa, Vitho (No. 15), Apa (No. 4), and others, including No. 9. The money referred to was that gained by a dacoity projected by accused No. 9, by Rambhut's order, on the house of Babaji Wuskar on the Sunday. The business on which Narayen Bhut was engaged, and which was to be communicated to Rambhut, consisted of accused No. 11 procuring a paialloo. The business on which accused No. 2 was absent was private, and not connected with the insurection. The Baba and his wife mentioned are accused No. 3 and his wife. On Sunday night, 7th November, after I had returned from the house of accused No. 3, and left them to go and murder the Europeans, in about 25 minutes accused No. 10 returned to the house of accused No. 2 (Rambhut); in an hour accused No. 9; after him accused No. 2, about 10 p. m.: and then accused No. 5. I heard accesed No. 2 say to accused No. 5 that the massacre had not taken place, for the following reasons: it was feared that the Rissaldars had heard something about the project, and there was danger of being caught; the rebels from outside villages going one way and Rambhut's people another, had missed one another; and finally, the Europeans had left church and gone home, and it was too late. Therefore the general murder was put off until the following Sunday. I heard of the dacoity on Wednesday, 3rd November. Accused No. 10 came in from Risarul, and told accused No. 2 that Ana Bhowa had the previous evening committed a dacoity there. He told this to accused No. 2 in the upper storey, in my presence. I was lying down after dinner. Accused No. 2 told me to go and carry the information to accused No. 3, and then go to Baburao, in the Kumbhar gully inside the Shukrawar Vesh and tell him to find out if the fouzdar and chief police officer had gone to Risarul for the investigation of the dacoity. I went, and Baburao told me that the chief police officer and fouzdar were to meet on the road near the Rankala Tank, and that the fouzdar was just starting; his horse was being saddled. I carried this information back to accused No. 2. He said, "What a pity! If we had only a few men, we might murder both chief police officer and fouzdar before they had got farther than the tank, but as we have none, there is no help for it." This conversation took place about midnight, or a little before. Accused No. 2 added that Ana Bhowa and his lot must look after them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vidyadher Yadneshver.—I cannot say what the Mahratta date was when I entered the service of Rambhut (accused No. 2). It was in the month of Shimga, about five or six months ago. I did not know Rambhut until I entered into his service, nor had I ever seen him before, nor the people with whom he was connected, with one exception, viz., accused No. 24. I cannot remember if I ever spoke to them, or they to me. I know of no particular reason why I should not remember. I can read a little, but in writing I can only sign my name, but I could manage with some difficulty to write another man's name. There was no roll-call of the persons who used to come to Rambhut's that I know of. I did not keep one. I was general servant to Rambhut, not only cook. I did not consider that I was one of the rebels. I had no part in their arrangements or plans. I was merely a domestic servant of Rambhut's, and acted up to his orders. For this reason I bought the lemons when told. I did not know they were being used for the insurrection. The same answer applies to my taking charge of the swords from accused No. 20 (Shripatrao), but I knew on the next day from hearing the people in the house talk about it, what they were for. I cannot remember on what dates my evidence was given before the committing magistrate. I can remember the circumstance of the people assembling at Rambhut's last 4th April because it was just before the Goodi Padwa, which is a day easy to remember. I cannot remember the day of the week. I am not in the habit of studying the almanac. I cannot say what day is today in the Marathi calendar. The 4th April was the one in Shakke year, 1801. The new year commences from Goodi Padwa, in the month of Chaitra. My evidence before the committing magistrate was given a month ago. I remember Tatia Kochage coming to Rambhut's in the month of Vaishakha, but I cannot remember the day of the week or of the month. There is a feast day in the month of Vaishakha called Akshatritiya. I can remember that Tatya Kochage (accused No. 9) came after that feast day, but I cannot remember the day of the week or month. I can give no particular reason why I should not. I heard all the arrangements for the insurrection, because Rambhut trusted me, and thought I would kept the secret. I did so as long as it was going on. Rambhut told me I had better keep my counsel as to what was going on, or else look to the consequences. I was afraid, as there were so very many persons implicated and banded together, and I did not know what they might do to me; so I held my tongue. I cannot say what month it was when this injunction was given to me. I was at liberty to go about as much as I wished when I had done Rambhut's work. I told all these circumstances to the police sepoy when he came for me to Rambhut's house after the exposure. He came for me, because I was known to live with Rambhut. I also told every thing to the fouzdar. I had not divulged the circumstances before this. I cannot remember if the gunpowder was sent to Dessayi's Wadi on the same day that instructions were sent to put off the dacoity. I cannot remember rightly the evidence I gave yesterday. I did not carry information to the police of the insurrection, as I was still under fear of the rebels. I only told the police when I was interrogated. I can remember some of the evidence I gave before the committing magistrate. I could remember and check it all if read to me, also that given yesterday. The fouzdar took down in writing what I said to him. I cannot remember if I mentioned each individual circumstance before each official, or said more under questioning before one than before another. To the best of my belief, I told the committing magistrate and the fouzdar all that I had to tell. I cannot say if I mentioned the fact before the committing magistrate of Daji Rodowdekar (accused No. 22) having come to Rambhut's on Ramnavami day. On the Ramnavami day I sent Daji to the house where Rambhut was staying, not his usual house. On that day I did not see these two together. Rambhut's house is in the city. Subsequent to Ramnavami I frequently, as stated above, saw Daji (accused No. 22) there, and heard him talking with accused No. 2. I cannot say in what month or on what day accused No. 22 came again, but he used to come at intervals of a month or two months. My answer was taken down wrong above, I did not say that Rambhut had gone to another house, but that he had been away from Kolhapur, and on his return I told him accused No. 22 had been asking for him, and I sent him where he (accused No. 22) was putting up outside the Rankala Vesh. It was on Ramnavami day that accused No. 2 went to see accused No. 22. It was in the forenoon. I cannot remember having any conversation with accused No. 2 before he went. On a subsequent day when accused No. 22 came to see Rambhut the hour was about 2 or 3 p.m., and accused No. 2 and myself were sitting upstairs. Accused Nos. 2 and 22 held a conversation. No one but us three was there. At first they began to talk in whispers, and I could not here what they were saying; after that they spoke louder and I heard every thing. I was about ten or twelve feet off. I left them talking when I went downstairs to look. I thought I was not wanted, as they were speaking in whispers. After I had fetched the water from the nearest stand-pipe I returned upstairs, and found them still sitting there. Their conversation was all about the proposed insurrection,—the breaking of the telegraph, murdering the Europeans, robbing the post, &c. I returned upstairs after fetching the water, because Rambhut called me to bring him some tobacco. The tobacco was upstairs; so was the fire. After giving him the tobacco I remained upstairs, and gave accused No. 22 some pan supari to eat. All the wire-cutting arrangements, &c., I heard with my own ears. I supposed it was not intended to be kept secret from me, or they would not have spoken it aloud. I cannot say without seeing my written evidence, if I mentioned the design for cutting the telegraph before the committing magistrate, or before the police. The same answer applies to the circumstances of bringing the ladder and robbing the post. My evidence before the committing magistrate was read to me by him. I cannot remember if I mentioned to the committing magistrate that I had been sent by Rambhut to Ghizowni to fetch Bharma. The same answer applies to my statement that Shripatrao (accused No. 20) brought three swords and a gun. I can remember the evidence I have given before this court to-day. I distinctly remember the design for breaking the telegraph wires, because the telegraph being Government property, it struck me as a very big crime to commit.

This concluded the second day's proceedings.

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Mr. H. F. Mathews, B.C.S.
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Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, B. Uncov.
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Col. C. C. Johnson, C.B., B.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. R. C. Low, B. Cav.
Lieut.-Col. G. R. Hennessy, B.S.C.
Lieut.-Col. A. Vivian, B.S.C.
Major G. Swinley, R.B. Art.
Capt. H. M. Carter, 62nd Foot.
Capt. J. R. Burlton Bennet, B.S.C.
Lieut. Chandos Hoskyns, R.B. Eng.
Lieut. E. A. Smith, R.B. Art.
Surg C. B. Hunter, B.
Surg. A. H. Williams, B.
Mr. R. Price, M.C.S.
Mr. C. Vincent, M. Uncov.
Mr. C. S. Crole, M.C.S.
Major M. Protheroe, M.S.C.
Lieut. R. D. MacDonnell, M.S.C.
Lieut. A. P. Penton, R.A.
Mr. A. R. Macdonald, Bo. C.S.
Mr. W. C. Rennie, Bo. Uncov.
Col. M. Boyd, Bo. S.C.
Capt. J. W. Anderson, Bo. S.C.
Lieut. H. P. Young, Bo. S.C.
Lieut. A. M. Monteith, Bo. S.C.
Lieut. J. R. C. Domvile, Bo. S.C.
Surg.-Major J. Davies, Bo.
Surg. T. E. Worgan, Bo.
Surg. F. F. MacCartie, Bo.
Conductor G. Brew, Bo.

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Mr. A. Cook, B. Uncov., 6 mo.
Mr. F. A. Chichester, B. Uncov., 6 mo.
Sub-Conductor P. Wallace, B., 6 mo.
Surg. J. A. Laing, M., 18mo.
Mr. A. S. Russell, M. Uncov., 3 mo.
Major H. S. Elton, M.S.C., 1 mo.
Mr. W. Porteous, Bo. C.S., 1 week.
Mr. R. C. Beynon, Bo. Un cov., 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY

Mr. W. R. Larminie, B.C.S.
Mr. J. B. Fuller, B.C.S.
Mr. T. J. C. Grant, B.C.S.
Mr. W. Warden, B. Uncov.
Mr. E. A. Leach, B. Uncov.
Mr. W. A. Cambell, B. Uncov.
Mr. A. G. Miller, B. Uncov.
Mr. J. O'Callaghan, B. Uncov.
Mr. H. E. Lamborn, B. Uncov.
Mr. B. Purchase, B. Uncov.
Mr. H. V. S. Baker, B. Uncov.
Mr. T. Jones, B. Uncov.
Mr. W. R. Philips, B. Uncov.
Dr. G. Watt, B. Uncov.
Lieut.-Col. S. T. Trevor, R. B. Eng.
Major C. J. Durand, B.S.C.
Mr. H. S. A. Goodrich, M.C.S.
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Press-house, 123′ by 59′. 2 Nasmyth's 3 steel cylinder cotton presses. One pair of Nasmyth's steam engines, 18″ stroke, and boiler, complete. Area of compound, 5 acres 22 goontas, freehold; municipal tax, Rs. 5 per annum.

1 Large tiled brick-built godown, will hold 5,000 docras cotton.

Agent's Bungalow, with excellent well in compound; outhouses and compound, 1 acre 12 goontas; Government assessment, Rs. 0-12-9; and municipal tax, Rs. 5 per mensem.

Engineer's Bungalow and outhouses, with well-built well in compound, buildings for workpeople, in 8 acres leased in perpetuity at Rs. 8 per annum rental and Rs. 3 municipal tax, viz.—

1 Gin-house, brick-built and tiled-roof, with 11 saw-gins of 40 saws each, with H. P. engine by Clayton and Shuttleworth and shafting, complete.

1 Godown adjoining gin-house, brick-built and tiled-roof, will contain 500 docras of cotton,

1 Long cattle-shed, brick-built and tiled-roof, will accommodate 100 bullocks.

Office, brick-built and tiled-roof, with 3 rooms.

Range of brick-built and tiled-roof workshops, comprising blacksmith's shop, fitting shop with 15 bed, 15 centre self-acting and screw-cutting lathe with 21 change wheels, one self-acting drilling machine with 44 drills, and other tools.

Hoop iron for about 2,500 bales,
Firewood „ „ 2,500 bales,

And many other stores requisite for cotton-pressing and ginning.

Sundry small pieces of land near press compound in lease.

Small piece of land at Nargoond, in the S.M. country, with small ginning-shed erected thereon.

The second lot will consist of the Company's title to and interest in the following property, situate at Gudduck, in the aforesaid district, viz.—

Piece of freehold land measuring 2 acres 23 goontas; municipal tax, Rs. 5 per annum.

Press-house, 75′ by 40,′ brick-built and corrugated iron roof.

1 Hodgart's steam hydraulic lever cotton press, with engine and boiler. This is believed to be the most powerful cotton press in India, and is comparatively new.

Gin-house, brick-built and corrugated iron roof, with 20 saw gins of 40 saws each, with engine, boiler, and shafting complete. The gin-house will store 5,000 docras.

Range of buildings, with office, blacksmith's-shop and store-room, brick-built and roofed with corrugated iron.

Piece of land, freehold, measuring 21 goontas, municipal tax Rs. 5 per annum, with mud godown, which will hold 1,500 docras. Deep well with permanent supply of water in press compound.

Hoop iron for 3,500 bales, firewood for 20,000 bales, and other stores for pressing and ginning cotton.

The third lot will consist of the Company's title to and interest in the following property, situate at Carwar and at Mullapoor, in the district of Carwar, and all the other property of the said Company below the Ghats, viz.—

Land at Carwar—

At Allijuddy about 20 acres and 31 goontas on permanent lease for Rs. 167 per annum. Presshouse 140′ by 60′ with 4 Nasmyth's 2 cylinder presses, 2 pairs of 90 H. P. engines, 1 engine of 15 H. P., and 1 engine of 5 H.P. with 3 boilers.

Iron shed for cotton storage 100′ by 90′ can store 8,000 docras.

Godown at Office 130′ by 26′ can store 2,000 docras.
Fitter's shop 56′ by 26′.
Blacksmiths shop 30′ by 21
Carpenter's shop. 76′ by 28′.
Mechanic's bungalow 67′ by 27.

At Konay—Originally 11 acres, but a portion has since been leased to Government in a permanent lease of Rs. 239 per annum.

Press House, 150′ by 24′, will contain 9,000 docras; 2 Brunton's cotton presses.

Konay office building, two-storied, 104′ by 44′ stable 150′ by 16′.

Hill bungalow compound about 2 acres, freehold; annual assessment, Rs. 14-5-6. Bungalow 130′ by 65′ with servants' outhouses.

At Mullapoor—One acre, permanent lease; rent Rs. 20; bungalow 60′ by 40′.

At Kodibag—2 acres land 8 goontas; annual assessment, Rs. 2-10-6.

At Carwar.—Two wooden cargo boats of about 150 candies carrying capacity and two rowing gigs.

At Bombay.—Two wooden cargo boats of about 140 candies carrying capacity.

The fourth lot will consist of the book-debts and outstandings due to the company and their right and interest in any contracts which may be unfulfilled at the time of sale.

Further information can be had on application to the undersigned, or to Mr. GEORGE ROBERTSON at Hooblee.

Particulars and conditions of sale to be obtained on and after the 31st December, 1880, on application to Messrs. Smith and Frere, Solicitors, or to

W. M. MACAULAY,
S. L. MACNAGHTEN,
Liquidators.

4, Apollo Street, Bombay, 15th November, 1880.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK-MERCER, AND LADIES' OUTFITTER.
Constant Supplies of Millinery, &c., Received "Overland."
A LARGE STOCK OF GOODS ALWAYS ON HAND TO SELECT FROM.
Estimates for making up Dresses, &c., on application.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

COGNACS IN WOOD.

	Per Imperial Gal Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	10 8	10 12
** Stars, a spirit, pale pleasant, delicate flavour	11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour, and strongly recommended for general consumption	13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	15 0	15 8

SHERRY IN WOOD.

MANZANILLA.—This natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	8 9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperia Gallons	216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKYS IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	8 12	8 9
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons	242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS IN WOOD.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs.	172 0	180 0
t. Estephe „ „	216 0	231 0

NOTICE.
THIS ANNOUNCEMET APPEARS TWICE A WEEK.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

GENTLEMEN'S DEPARTMENT.

COATS.		Rs. a.	
Black Alpaca	from	2 15	each
Coloured Alpaca	„	4 14	„
Black Serge	„	4 12	„
Fancy Cashmere	„	5 15	„
Diagonals	„	12 12	„
Alpaca Overcoats	„	11 8	„
Dress (black superfine cloth)	„	14 14	„
WAISTCOATS.			
Black Cloth	from	3 8	„
White Marsala (single-breasted)	„	1 8	„
„ „ (double „)	„	1 12	„
TROWSERS.			
Cashmere	from	4 4	pr yd
Black (superfine cloth)	„	7 14	„
White Duck	„	0 14	„
SUITS.			
Blue Serge Coat and Trowsers	from	9 4	suit
Blue Serge Coat, Trowsers, and Vest	„	11 14	„
Figured Diagonal Coat, Trowsers, and Vest	„	24 8	„
MATERIALS IN GREAT QUANTITIES.			
Trowserings	from	1 6	pr yd
Black Serge	„	1 6	„
Blue „	„	1 2	„
Ulster Cloths (double width)	„	2 14	„
Coatings	„	2 2	„
Flannel Sleeping Suits	„	7 12	suit
Oxford	„	1 12	„
UMBRELLAS.			
Alpaca	from	2 12	each
Silk	„	3 12	„

SHIRTS AND UNDER VESTS.		Rs. a.	
Flannel Colored Shirts	from	4 12	each
Oxford Cloth	„	0 14	„
Regatta	„	1 15	„
Longcloth	„	2 4	„
„ extra quality	„	3 4	„
Linen Cuffs and Fronts	„		
Vests (under)	„	1 2	„
HOSIERY IN ALL SIZES AND PRICES.			
Braces	from	0 11	pr pr.
„ Extra quality	„	1 4	„
Linen Collars, (Shakespeare)	„	3 6	doz
„ Cuffs	„	0 9	pr pr
HATS AND CAPS.			
Tweed Hats	from	1 14	each
Hard Felt, all shapes	„	2 0	„
Soft „ „ „	„	3 4	„
Pith Helmets „	„	2 8	„
Helmets, Townsend Patent	„	5 12	„
„ Round Brimmed	„	4 15	„
Terai Hats	„	6 4	„
Silk, Tall	„	8 8	„
BOOTS.			
Calf Spring Side	from	5 8	pr pr.
Kid Walking	„	8 12	„
Dress (Patent front)	„	8 12	„
Canvas Boots	„	2 15	„
SHOES.			
Calf	from	2 15	pr pr.
Kid Walking	„	5 8	„

CANVAS SHOES AND SLIPPERS.
WASHING TIES, AND GREAT VARIETIES OF SILK SCARVES, BOWS, &c., &c.

BOYS CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, COLLARS, &c., IN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENTS.

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH GREAT CARE AND PROMPTITUDE

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE & COMPANY.

DRESS SUITS.	Rs. as.
Superfine West of England Broadcloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete Rs. 70 to	80 0
do. Dress Vest	12 0
do. Dress Trowsers	24 0
White Marsella Vest	5 to 8 0
MORNING AND VISITING COATS.	
Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England...Rs. 30 to	35 0
Vest do, do.	8 0
TROWSERS.	
Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids 15 to	16 0
Fancy Angolas, Checks, Plain Shades and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk, per pair Rs. 12 to	16 0
Real White American Drill	4 0
CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.	
Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted Coat and Trowsers	27 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts	8 0
Best American Drill Suit	10 0

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.	Rs. as.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	20 0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single-Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27 0
Blue or Black Twilled Flannel Sac-Suit	28 0
RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.	
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers	22 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear, Riding, Trowsers, or Breeches	22 0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers, or Breeches	16 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass, Suit	14 0

THORPE & COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY,

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to inform their numerous Constituents that they are in receipt of further supplies of

THE GENUINE GRAND SQUARE
"SYMPATHETIC" PIANOFORTE.

Of which ROSE and Co., Bombay, are the sole importers, has now been for nearly twenty years before the Indian Public, and its reputation is fully established as the best Pianoforte for India. Cash Price, Rs. 850. Packing Case of Tin and Wood, Rs. 25.

[The above is guaranteed by S. ROSE and Co.]

N. B.—Intending purchasers of reputed "Sympathetics," New or Second-hand, can be furnished with the date of importation and the period of use of each genuine Sympathetic, if the manufacturers' number of the Piano is given.

"MOFUSSIL" SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

This instrument has been constructed by S. ROSE and Co. to supply the want of a Good, Cheap, and Serviceable Pianoforte containing strength, lightness, and portability.
Solid Mahogany case, over-strung scale, tension bar—7 Octaves.
Price, Rs. 650 Cash; Packing Case, Zinc-lined, Rs. 25 extra.

"LA PIANETTA FAVORIAT."

The cheapest Cottage Piano constructed for India, Compass 7 Octaves, solid wood, no veneer, Trichord Treble alet Pin Plate. Price nett Cash, Rs. 375.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES from Rs. 250.

Repairs of every description of Musical Instruments by experienced European Assistants to S. ROSE and Co.

THE ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM.

S. ROSE and Co. have received such numerous applications from all parts of India regarding the purchase of Pianos WITH PAYMENT TO BE MADE BY INSTALMENTS, that they have determined to give a trial to a ONE-YEAR PURCHASE SYSTEM with a view to meet what is evidently a public requirement in connection with their branch of business.

THE "SYMPATHETIC" GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Under the one-year purchase system	..Rs.	900 0	
Cases of tin and wood	.. „	25 0	925 0
Payment on giving the order	.. „	250 0	
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	.. „	125 0	
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	.. „	125 0	
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	.. „	125 0	
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	.. „	100 0	
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	.. „	100 0	
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	.. „	100 0	925 0

PRICE OF THE "MOFUSSIL" SOLID PIANO.

Under the one-year purchase system	..Rs.	700 0
Cases of tin and wood	.. „	25 0
	Total Rs.	725
Payment on giving the order	..Rs.	200
Promissory Note at 3 months from date of despatch	.. „	100
Ditto ditto 4 ditto	.. „	100
Ditto ditto 6 ditto	.. „	100
Ditto ditto 8 ditto	.. „	100
Ditto ditto 10 ditto	.. „	75
Ditto ditto 12 ditto	.. „	75
	Total Rs.	725

HAROLD and Co., Calcutta, and S. ROSE and Co., Bombay, have forwarded the "Sympathetic" and Mofussil Pianofortes to all parts of India, including Burmah, Ceylon, and also the Hill Stations of the various Presidencies, and they have always given satisfaction. Distant residents, if unknown to the firm, will much oblige by giving a reference in order to prevent mistakes.

PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SOLE BOMBAY AGENTS FOR THE "SYMPATHETIC" AND MOFUSSIL PIANOS.

WACHTER & CO. (EPERNAY), CHAMPAGNE SHIPPERS

TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES, AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

"Amongst the many brands of Champagne, good, bad, and indifferent, it is often rather puzzling to know which to choose, but when a Wine rapidly rises into fame, and is acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest quality, it may be inferred that but little risk can be run in ordering it. This is the case with the Wine of WACHTER & Co., of Epernay, which has of late been so patronised by Royalty that it may fairly claim to be called Royal Wine."—MORNING POST.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS THREE TIMES A WEEK.

Price credit	Rs. 58	per doz. qts.	Rs. 61	for 2 doz. pts.
„ cash	„ 55-8	„	„ 58-8	„

IMPORTED SOLELY BY
CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are glad to inform their numerous constituents and the Public that, owing to the continually increasing sale of their watches, they are enabled to reduce their prices, by which means, together with the improvements lately added, they trust to secure a still greater sale for their goods.

GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	Rs. 20
Do. „ large size	„ 25 and 30
Do. „ do. very superior	„ 40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers	„ 30 and 35
formerly sold at	„ 35 40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	Rs. 20, 25, 30 & 40
Hunting lever	„ 25, 30, 35, 40 & 50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch"	Rs. 35
	„ 48
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	„ 45, 50 60, 75 & 90
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	„ 25 to 55
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	„ 75

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	Rs. 50 to Rs. 150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	„ 200 to 275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	„ 250 to 340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	„ 50 to 80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	„ 65
Do. do. lever escapement	„ 70
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	„ 120 to 175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	„ 200 to 240

C. MARCKS & CO.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay. 1, East Street, Poona.

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

ASQUITH & LORD'S Shirts are now so well known throughout the East for their fit comfort in wear, style, and durability, comment thereon is unnecessary. A. and L are constantly receiving additions to their large stock of coloured French Cambrics, Oxford Cloths, Flannel, special Silk and Wool, &c., and they will be glad to forward patterns and instructions for self-measurement on receipt of application.

CASH PRICES.

Fine Strong Longcloth for wearing under uniform, six for	Rs.	22 8
Best Longcloth Linen Fronts, „	„	28 0
Ditto Collars attached, „	„	31 0
Extra Superfine for Dress, „	„	30 0
Ditto Collars attached, „	„	34 0
The best French Cambric, Collars attached, „	„	30 0
The best Oxford Cloth ditto, „	„	36 0
The very best Wove Flannel, each Rs. 9, „	„	52 0
The New Shrinkless Silk and Wool, most comfortable wear, each Rs. 9, six for	„	52 0
Spun Silk Shirts, each Rs. 12, six for	„	70 0
Linen Collars, all shapes, per dozen	„	6 8

THE OVERLAND AND TRAVELLERS' KIT WAREHOUSE,

8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

WATCHMAKERS.

Manufactory Locle. Established 1813. Established in Bombay, 1866. Established in Calcutta, 1879. Largest stock of Watches in India. Selection unequaled.

JEWELLERS.

A beautiful assortments of Ladies' and Gent's Rings with Precious Stones always on hand. Lockets, plain and jewelled, Charms, Albert Chains, Victoria Chains, Necklets, Pencils &c., &c., a fine assortment.

OPTICIANS.

Agents Eureka Spectacles and Eye Glasses, celebrated for their excellent qualities. Opera Glasses from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100; Field Glasses, Marine Glasses, &c.

ENGRAVERS.

All work executed on the premises by a thoroughly competent workman. Initials, Monograms, and Coats-of-Arms neatly and tastefully engraved on Stone and Metal.

CHAINMAKERS.

Chains made to order in most of our patterns in Indian Gold. Catalogues sent post free We guarantee the Chains made by us to be equal to the best London workmanship.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Next door to the National Bank).
ALSO AT CALCUTTA AND SIMLA,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
IN ORDINARY
TO H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BART., K.C.M.G.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

FOR PRESENTATION.

WE have now on view a very large selection of ARTICLES in BRITISH OAK with Electro-Plated mounts, most suitable as

WEDDING PRESENTS,
OR
BIRTH-DAY GIFTS.

BARRELS ON STAND, One or three for Claret Cup, Brandy, Whisky and Gin, Rs. 58 and 145.

SALAD BOWLS WITH SERVERS, Rs. 102.

PUNCH BOWLS, Rs. 80 and 100.

CRUET-STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS, Rs. 72, 66, 46, 32, 26 and 22.

BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES, Rs. 37 and 35.

BISCUIT BOXES AND ICE PAILS, Rs. 50, 45, 38, and 26.

LOVING CUPS AND TANKARDS, With 3 Handles, Rs. 63. Rs. 38, 32, 24, 22 and 19.

PICKLE-FRAMES, Rs. 45 and 47.

ICE PITCHERS, Rs. 58 and 80.

SALT CELLARS, in case of 4 and 6, Rs. 31, 33, 44. Silver mounts, Rs. 90 and 135, cash.

TOAST RACKS, Rs. 22.

TEA TRAYS AND SALVERS, Rs. 84, 45, 40, 36, 24.

KNIFE TRAYS, Rs. 45.

WINE COOLERS Rs. 55.

TEA CADDIES, Rs. 63.

ICE TONGS, Rs. 8-8.

January 12, 1881.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INTEREST on deposits at twelve months notice will in future be allowed at FOUR per cent. per annum.

Bombay, 4th January, 1881.

HOWARD'S GENUINE QUININE received direct from the manufacturers in 1 oz. vials. Price Rs. 9 per vial.
WARDEN & Co.
14, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO BE LET, from the 15th February next, a desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW at Khumbala Hill, containing drawing and dining rooms and four bed rooms, bath rooms, and four dressing rooms. For further particulars apply to
28, Meadow Street, Fort. P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the BUNGALOW on Grant Road belonging to the estate of Sir Cowasjee Jehangier. For further particulars apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent.
28, Meadow Street, Fort.

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, 400 Copies of a PAMPHLET of a very useful and valuable character. The original price of each copy was Ans. 8. A specimen copy, together with press opinions, etc., will be forwarded on receipt of Ans. 2 for packing and postage. Any REASONABLE offer will be accepted.

EARLY APPLICATION REQUESTED.

Address—THE MANAGER, WEEKLY ADVERTISER Press Office, SERAMPORE.

JUST LANDED
A CONSIGNMENT OF SMITH AND WILLSTOOD'S CELEBRATED COOKING-STOVES.

REPORT from the Society of Arts' Great Stove-competition at London.—204 Stoves and Ranges in competition by all the eminent manufacturers. Full and severe trials, lasting over one year, resulted in Smith and Willstood's Stoves occupying the highest position for Efficiency and Economy, being declared the first and best in all trials, and going beyond the principal and required standards upon 25 per cent. less fuel.

ROGERS & Co.,
Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

MINTON'S TILES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC and MOSAIC FLOORING TILES for Halls, Verandas, Staircase, Landings, Bath Rooms and Fireplaces. For particulars and prices apply to
DAVID GOSTLING, Architect,
26, Apollo Street, Bombay

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, Can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remmittance in full, to
The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY,
CAWNPORE.

HORSES—ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES.
PER S. S. COCONADA FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and fourth batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Galloways, &c., No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay, 4th December, 1880.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

NARRONJEE DHURUMSEY, Bengal Embroiderry Merchant, respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Presidency and outstations, that he has just received a choice selection of Embroidery Crewel Silk Trimmings for Ladies' dresses, Crewel Wool, Silks, Paper Patterns and Crash; also best Indian work, Beedle work Trimmings, Benares Toys, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Sun-hats, &c., &c.

TERMS—CASH.

No. 24, Appollo Street, Fort.

THE MANCHESTER UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS to the above Association, and are prepared to accept MARINE INSURANCES on very favorable terms.
GADDUM & Co.
7 and 9, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 22nd Dec., 1880.

CALCUTTA HOMŒOPATHIC DISPENSARY.
NO. 2, OLD COURT HOUSE CORNER (OPPOSITE SCOTCH KIRK), AND 319, CHITPORE ROAD.

MESSRS. LEATH & ROSS have appointed us their Calcutta Agents. We sell their medicines and other proprietary articles in original phials. Here all sorts of homœopathic medicines put up in neat cases, books, dispensary requisites, are sold fresh, cheap, and pure. Here treatment of difficult and given-up cases undertaken. For terms apply
R. K. MITTER & Co.

PARELL ROAD COMMISSION STABLES,
NEAR SIR J. J. HOSPITAL.
ANOTHER FRESH ARRIVAL OF ARAB HORSES BY BUGGALOWS.
A LARGE NUMBER TO SELECT FROM.
EARLY INSPECTION INVITED.
FRAMJEE FURDOONJEE KOLAH
Pro rietor

MONTHLY PUBLICATION

NOW READY.
THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JANUARY, 1881,
CONTAINS

THE REVISED Time and Fare Tables of the Great Indian Peninsula, B. B. & C. I., East India, Madras, Western Rajpootana, Sind, Punjab, and Delhi, Punjab and Northern State, Rajpootana State, Sindia State, Holkar and Sindia-Neemuch State Railways, &c., &c., and Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies, the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.,

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Indian Postage, 1 *Anna*.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE has lately been thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

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THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE, 1870
IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.
SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

IN the MATTER of ESUFFALLI HASSAN ALLI BASHRAI and MOOLLA ESMAILJEE SHAIK ALLIBHOY, carrying on business in co-partnership as Traders, at No. 103, Beach Road, Singapore, Bankrupts.

GEORGE EDWARD EVANS, of Singapore, Official Assignee, has been appointed TRUSTEE of the property of the bankrupts. The Court has appointed the PUBLIC EXAMINATION of the bankrupts to take place at Singapore, on the 17th day of January, 881, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

ALL PERSONS having in their POSSESSION any of the EFFECTS of the bankrupts must DELIVER them to the Trustee, and all DEBTS due to the bankrupts must be PAID to the Trustee.

Creditors who have not yet proved their debts must forward their proofs of debts to the Trustee.—Dated this 15th day of November, 1880.

J. C. MITCHELL, Deputy Registrar.

PROCLAMATION.
SALE OF PROPERTY AT THE CITY JUDGE'S COURT, BARODA.
(Seal of the City Judge's Court.)

Original suit No. 60 of 1878-79.—In the City Judge's Court, Baroda

GANGADHER YESHWANT, owner of the firm of Gopalrao Mairal .... Plaintiff
JAVERI BHAICHUND VARDHAMAN .... Defendant.

WHEREAS the said plaintiff, on the 22nd day of November, 1879, obtained a decree against the said defendant for the sum of Rs. 4,75,358-10-6, to be realised first from the undermentioned property, which has been pledged to the said Plaintiff, and the residue, if there be any, from any other property belonging to the defendant.

This is to give NOTICE that the said property so peldged will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at 11 A. M. on the 25th day of January, 1881, at the Court of the City Judge, unless the said debtor pay into the said court the said sum of Rs. 4,75,358-10-6, or unless the said decree-holder certify to the said court that he has been satisfied.

It is hereby further notified that the sale will extend only to the right, title and interest of the said defendant in the property specified:—

4 Pearl necklaces of various sizes, some with emeralds, rubies, and brilliants interwoven.
1 A gold ring set with a large white brilliant.
4 Brilliant and emerald earings.
1 Head ornament set with numerous white, large and beautiful brilliants.
2 Large gold bangles set with diamonds.
4 Sirpechs of various sizes set with diamonds, emeralds and rubies.
3 Valuable diamond necklaces of different sizes and beautiful design.
1 Very big diamond necklace consisting of nearly 187 big pieces of white Parab diamond.
1 Some loose pearls and emeralds.

ANANDRAO S. BARVI,
Acting City Judge.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1880.
Durkhast No. 42 of 1879-80.—(Mohor of the Court.)
True copy.—PURUSHOTAM R. PARKHI.

IMPORTANT—ECONOMICAL.
M. PHILLIPS & Co.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
NEAR R. C. CATHEDRAL, No. 2, BHOLESHWAR ROAD, BOMBAY,

BEG respectfully to inform the PUBLIC that they have commenced BUSINESS and solicit kind patronage, specially of Medical Gentlemen.

Prescriptions are carefully DISPENSED with the purest drugs and chemicals under the personal superintendence of an able assistant who has had 19 years' experience and practical knowledge, specially (lately) about 11 years' experience in the business at Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay, who have awarded him a satisfactory certificate.

A choice and exquisite selection of the purest and fresh Patent Medicines, Medical Comforts, Perfumery, Toilet Soap, Invalids', Infants' Food, &c., &c., will always be kept on hand. As also their own most useful preparation such as Chemical Food, Eastons's Syrup (carefully prepared according to their original Formula) all sorts of Tooth Powder, White, Red, Cantharidine, Hair Oil, Pomades, Lime Juice and Glycerine, Lavender Water, &c., &c., delicately perfumed. Pepsine Wine, Essences, Peppermint, Ginger, Venilia, &c., &c., accurately prepared.

Local as well as mofussil orders will be promptly executed.

Local prescriptions from any distance sent by Post will be dispensed and forwarded without loss of time on clear address with its original prescription *free of cooly hire*.

Repetition may be asked on ¼ anna Post Card giving the No. of the registered prescription, which will be forwarded with punctuality.

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE.

Charges are very moderate than any other dispensing Chemists of Bombay.

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BEGS to inform the Public that a LARGE STOCK of all qualities of WATCHES is at present in stock, and that he will be able to supply at any rate, from Rs. 14 in Brass, Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 in German Silver, and Rs. 20 to Rs. 250 in Silver Cases.

Especially he recommends his Silver (Rs. 50) Watch, for which he has already received so many Testimonials, which he will be very glad to produce at any one's request.

These Watches are to be had in Open Faced, Full, Half (or semi) Hunting Cases, as well as in Good Warranted 18-Carat Gold Cases.

Open Faced with Crystal Glass	Rs. 140
In a Hunting Case	„ 150
In a Half Hunting Case	„ 170

Mr. L. Steffenauer has also received a STOCK of RACING WATCHES, of which the second hand is to be started by a slight press on the top, with a second press it is stopped, and by the third press the minute and second hands are brought back to its starting point. Very advantageous in case of a false start. Price of each Rs. 45.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1881.

ON THE SEA.

BY ARTHUR SKETCHLEY.

I DO not think that anyone can possibly estimate the awful grandeur of the world of mighty waters till he, or she, as the case may be, shall have traversed that vast and gloomy waste, the South Indian Ocean, that, as it may be termed, marine desert, through which a vessel makes its way day after day, without encountering indigenous life in any form or shape. No fish or monsters of the deep seem to have found a home therein, no birds, great or small, hover over the abyss. The sea itself is a dull heavy colour, as though it were dead. It is, as we all know, rarely the case that one sights a ship when out at sea ; a vessel in the South Indian Ocean, except always the passing steamers between India and Australia, is a totally unexpected apparition, so much so that I have heard of a sailing-vessel being nearly run down in mid-ocean through showing no lights, and the crew having apparently taken it for granted that they had the whole main to themselves, and having consequently become indifferent to danger and careless through impunity. There were those on board the steamer in question who inclined to the opinion that this craft, on which they had come so suddenly and so nearly run down, must have been a phantom ship, or she must have been sunk, to such close quarters had she come with the leviathan bark. On one occasion of a passage from King George's Sound to Point de Galle there was, I remember, no moon, and the appearance of the sea on every side was gloomy indeed, the darkness being intensified by the phosphorescence that marked the immediate course of the steamer. The starry heavens seemed to afford no light and look disdainfully on us, the lighting of the ship was by no means brilliant, whilst the dusky forms of the crew and stewards moving about gave a ghostly air to the scene both above and below.

Even to a person endowed with ordinary nerves there is something very subduing in the aspect of a night at sea, and to timid persons it must be a source of terror. I remember an elderly man, said to be a missionary, who sat by me on deck one dark night, expatiating at length on the risk we were running.

"You hear," said he to me, "that heavy thud every now and then."

"Yes," I replied, "it is the screw raised out of the water and falling back."

"Ah !" he said, "it is more than that. I only remember hearing it once before, and that was in going to the West Indies."

I merely said, "Indeed," the thud not being in any way a novelty to me, as I had heard it at frequent intervals, night and day, during the last fortnight, my cabin being on deck and very far astern.

"Ah !" he said, "that was the time that we were nearly all lost."

"Indeed ! How was that ?" I enquired.

"The screw was too strong, broke the crank, let in the water, that put out the fire, that stopped the ship."

I listened deferentially, under an impression he was giving me a serious version of the old nursery rhyme, "The dog began to bite the ox," &c.

"Ah !" he said, "I had them all in the cabin with me."

I imagined he alluded to his jeopardised fellow passengers.

"I was takin' them out to Jamaica on spec, as I heard they were scarce."

I thought he meant his marriageable daughters, or it might be a collection of sermons calculated to awaken the spiritually-slumbering child of Africa.

"Yes," he continued, "I think it was the heat of the cabin that killed them. My wife couldn't bear it. I found them all dead in the morning."

"Dear me, how sad !" I exclaimed, feeling then sure that he was referring to his family, an appendage always necessary in a general way to the success of missionaries from either England or America.

As I was about to seize the hand of the bereaved parent, he continued, "Yes"—said as though thinking aloud—"it was a heavy loss, after all the care both my wife and myself had taken to rear them with the bottle."

"Quite infants, then ?" I remarked.

"Infants, indeed," he answered ; "the oldest was nine months, the next four, and the last only six weeks."

I was aware that the clergy are notoriously prolific, but these dates, although I am single and not a medical man, staggered me.

"Ah !" he said after a pause, which I attributed to natural emotion, "and such a pure breed, and almost extinct. I do believe, sir," he said, waking up, "my lot was almost the last, and it was hard to see them all taken at once. My wife was nearly as cut up as I was ; she was doatingly fond of them naturally."

I murmured, "Poor woman, I hope she has others."

"No," he exclaimed, "all lost, besides the money that would have come to us through them."

"Ah !" I said, supposing my bereaved friend's children to be heirs to property, that had by their untimely decease lapsed to another branch of the family.

"Yes," he said speaking slowly and reflectively, "I have reason to believe that in Jamaica I should have realised at least sixty guineas for those six pups."

"Pups !" I exclaimed

"Yes," he replied, "the short black-nosed pug, all but extinct in England thirty years ago, originally brought by the Dutch from Java, and introduced into England at the time of the coming of our great deliverer, William of Orange."

I hastily wished my companion good night, feeling that under the irritation consequent upon being betrayed into almost shedding tears over the suffocation of six pug pups, I might have become entangled in a dispute on the Protestant ascendancy in Ireland, of which my pupless fellow-passenger, an Ulster man, was, I already knew, a warm supporter, for I had heard him the day before in talking to some ladies on deck denouncing the Pope and his adherents as the curse of Ireland.

The solemn stillness of night at sea is not always unbroken, as I remember that on one voyage for a week a wretched baby made night hideous by screaming incessantly in the cabin opposite mine. It was the offspring of a parson who, without a nurse, with a young, delicate wife, too ill to attend to the poor child, had ventured on a sea voyage of six weeks. The weather during the first week of the voyage had been very bad, the stewardess consequently fully engaged, and the poor parson, a most amiable man, dreadfully seasick. Had I been similarly circumstanced, I feel sure that in utter despair I should have put the baby through the port ; and I think, good as he was, he would have done something desperate had not a kindhearted motherly Irishwoman come to the rescue, and taken the baby bodily in hand, a feat she performed so effectually that we heard no more of the little darling, and I should have had some misgivings as to its fate—for we had terrible weather round the Cape—had I not beheld it subsequently, on our arrival at Adelaide, being carried into the steam-tug by its happy father.

As a rule lady passengers are, when well, very agreeable, though I have encountered a few who have been a little inclined to indulge in scandal, of which, in most cases, some other lady was the victim. I remember on one occasion it was alleged that a bottle of brandy was taken by one lady to her berth every night, in the consumption of which and other stimulants she was, as some stated, assisted by the stewardess, a professed teatotaller and very serious-minded individual, who shared the views of one lady who was frequently indulging in hymns, and had a vague terror of what she termed "judgment overtaking us"—a view in which she said she had been supported by the captain with whom she had come over, who preached at meals, as well as twice on Sunday. Our own commander assumed a sacerdotal caste, in spite of the presence of two ministers, to one of whom—the pup-rearer I think—he delegated the duty of reading prayers, the other parson being wholly interdicted from the exercise of any spiritual function on board, in consequence of his being suspected of a leaning to "high" doctrines, of which our captain, a staunch supporter of liberty of conscience, highly diapproved. The judgment-dreading lady, who had been awfully unwell for many days, was when the weather improved carried up on deck, heels first, by two stewards, whilst the stewardess, the doctor, and the sufferer's husband supported her head. When I first saw the group emerging from the cabin I naturally thought it was an extreme case, and one that might terminate fatally, so was not a little relieved to see, shortly after, the interesting creature devouring a quantity of food and drinking bottled stout. The doctor informed me subsequently that she had not been so seriously ill as to cause alarm, but that her husband was so dreadfully anxious on her account. I was mystified as to the cause of his anxiety, as judging from appearances, she must have been thirty years his senior, moreover never could have been at any time other than extremely plain ; so I was puzzled how to place the nature of his anxiety, whether it arose from hope or fear. Of course he was reported to have married her for money—an idea suggested by his age and the fact of his being rather good-looking and, at the same time, decidedly given to flirting when his wife's eye—she had only one—was not on him. He had not much chance except at meals of indulging in his "sad-dog" proclivities, for his wife had him by her side all day on deck, and, as the stewardess informed me, he was obliged to sit by her bunk when she was in her cabin, where while she was dozing, though she could not have her eye on him, she had her hand clasped in his.

Well, this dismal lady had always dismal tales to tell us ; one, the accuracy of which I always doubted, was, if true, especially sad. It happened, as my informant told me, the first voyage she made to India, when quite a girl.

"Sailing vessel ?" I observed.

"Oh ! dear no," she replied.

I began to think how long there had been direct steam communication between England and India, and so said nothing.

"Yes," she continued, "it was sad, quite heart-rending, happening as it did to a sweet creature under twenty. A school-fellow of mine married at seventeen, and was going with two little children to join her husband at Bombay ; in fact, I was under her care."

I recalled to mind the words of the immortal bard, "Lord, lord, how this world is given to lying !" but held my peace.

She continued : "She had two lovely babes with her—one two years old, the other only a few months. One evening she had both asleep in her berth, and came on deck, for a few moments, to talk with me. Overcome by the excessive heat, she lingered in the cool moonlight, it might be half an hour, and then returned to the cabin, when she found but one of her darlings, a noble boy, awake and sitting up in the berth. 'Where, where,' she cried, 'is Johnny, my darling Johnny ! 'Johnny,' exclaimed the little darling, 'go through there,' pointing out to the agonized mother the open port. To rush on deck, to wake up the whole ship's crew with her shrieks were but the work of an instant ; and in less than an hour the ship was stopped, the boats lowered. But, alas, all was in vain."

"Which child was it crawled through the hole, the infant or the other," inquired the good-natured Irish lady.

"I really can't remember," said the doleful lady. "The shock was so awful, I have never been able to think calmly over the matter. I dare not dwell on it even now, ma'am."

"I dare say not,' I said, anxious to prevent my hibernian friend from indulging in sarcasm as the dismal party rose from her seat and clinging to hands, arms, and hand-rails, made for the cabin, and disappeared for the night.

I was so overcome by the sad story that I joined the officers and others in the mail-room, where occasionally a song or a good story, of an evening, helped to pass away the time.

It is all very well for passengers to talk about being bored with a sea voyage which, for the most part, they undertake for filthy lucre. What must men be made of who can make up their minds to pass their lives, or the best part of them, in going as seamen of any grade backwards and forwards round the coasts of India and Australia ! We hear much talk of negro slavery, which is really nothing to the slavery which circumstances impose on men who are called free, and yet compelled to lead lives harder than those. It is a mere mockery of slavery to tell a man fairly launched in a career that he is free to leave it, and to seek another. No doubt he can try, and starve in the attempt, unless he be of the class that can turn card-sharper, promoter of companies, fancy preacher, political spouter, or patriot. If, however, he be an upright, honourable, unselfish man, having due regard to the interests and feelings of others, he will cling to his alloted lifelong task even though the struggle with it break his heart.

The sea is an honourable calling, under whatever phase of service a young man may embrace it, drudgery though it must be under all circumstances ; and I believe only in the case of the merchant service can it ever prove fairly lucrative. The Royal Navy, as a profession, is little better, as a man advances in life, than beggary of the worst kind. To return to the merchant service, wherein men have some advantage. Though the duties of a seaman, wherever he may be, cannot vary much, there is, however, a life in one branch of steam navigation that must be unmitigated horror. I refer to that of the engineers, which one would think a step beyond purgatory. In the course of a voyage, when all has gone well and smoothly, I have known a great deal of credit given deservedly to the captain, for whom a testimonial, in the shape of a purse, has been got up. Without for a moment wishing to deprive such a one of all the honour thus offered him, I must say my mind has wandered to the seamen, officers, sailors, and engineers, mostly poor men, who have endured the very roughest work and weather ; and had the testimonial been of my originating, I should have suggested that the captain receive every possible demonstration of honour and respect, but that the substantial part of the affair be distributed among his subordinates.

I do not by this mean to underrate the duties or responsibilities of the captain, or to insinuate that he is paid well enough for the discharge of his duties ; yet it strikes me that, whereas he has much to support him under his anxious trials, there devolves on his subordinates an immense weight of unrecognized responsibility and labour. Long watches, short hours of rest, hasty meals are the daily lot of officers at sea ; and when in port their labours are intensified, and their hours often protracted for days and nights whilst occupied in the duties of discharging and taking in cargo, a work carried on day and night, sometimes incessantly during three days, under the personal inspection of at least two officers. This is a kind of duty as little compatible with their position as it is in keeping with the training and education required to make young men efficient officers. These onerous duties seem to be the more so when, as in some services, the pay of all on board is reduced according to the rate of the currency of the country in which the ship may be trading, and not according to the standard by which money payments are made at home, where the contract was made.

It can never be forgotten what an immense debt of gratitude is due by those resident or interested in India to the men who first embarked capital and enterprise in the scheme of direct steam communication between England and her Eastern Empire. It is true that the speculation may have been a great commercial success, but be it ever remembered that it might have been a failure. As it is, competition has, I believe, lessened the profits, and necessitated a greater regard to economy than was formerly bestowed on the expenditure as regards both passengers and ship's company. A fair and judicious opposition in any branch of trade may be beneficial to those engaged in it, as well as advantageous to the public ; yet it would be more desirable to see one well-established system applied to the working of our vast and growing in importance commercial navy. It would seem desirable that every service should have all its officers of such a class as to render them eminently fit for the discharge of any duty to which they may be called, and to which they would devote themselves with double energy if assured that not only is promotion certain on equitable grounds, but that there should be some provision in store for them against incapacity through unforeseen accident or otherwise, with a certainty that a man who has given his youth, strength, brain-power, and integrity to his employer, whatever may have been his grade of service, shall not in his old age be reduced to comparative misery. I am writing in ignorance of the machinery by which the service is worked, yet the widespread expression of dissatisfaction I have heard at the merchant service as a profession, and the anxiety so generally expressed by young men to quit it, lead to the conclusion that something might be done to make it more attractive, and insure the good will, or even affection, of those employed for their superiors, both ashore and afloat.

As to personal squabbles and dislikes between superiors and subordinates, at sea or elsewhere, the sooner young men learn to submit the easier time they will have of it, and the better will they be qualified for the discharge of their duties, and to assume and exercise with temper and judgment the position of command when it comes to their turn.

One of the most agreeable sensations experienced when at sea is the hearing of the cry "land !" the sight of which I am sorry to lose, and, though aware of the danger, I thoroughly enjoy coasting.

In speaking of long voyages, which are things of the past, travellers easily accomplish now-a-days a voyage which our grandfathers would have considered an exploit when made in nine months. Life was much longer in those days, because men went through it slowly. It must be allowed that the pace at which we go in this age of progress and improvement enables us to see and achieve more in a few years than our forefathers ever dreamt of as being possible to accomplish in the longest life. The voyage to or from India round the Cape occupied three years a century ago. Two such voyages made the fortune of the captain, who was then expected to retire, having been allowed to amass a fine fortune by trading on his own account. As to owners, they went on from father to son rolling in riches, which they dispensed with great liberality to all those employed by them, whether in Leadenhall Street, Haileybury, Addiscomb, or in the ports and cities of Hindostan, on whichever side of the Peninsula a man's lot might be cast. Those days are past. John Company and his glories are matters of history, and we can only hope that those on whom now and in future the onerous duties of administering India devolve may, according to the advance of light and circumstances, fulfil their duties, and retire from the discharge of them with as much dignity and respect as has been awarded to the Hon. E. I. Company.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

FURTHER outrages are reported from county Mayo. On the property of Mr. H. S. Browne, of Brownehall, Balla, a man named Boyle and his wife were taken out of their beds, dragged along the road, and had their hair cropped off by a large party of men. The only cause assigned is that Boyle pointed out the holdings on the estate of Mr. Routledge, the agent, after being previously threatened. A process-server named Murphy, who had been threatened with Boycotting, resigned his situation and refused to serve ejectments.

A proclamation of the Lord-Lieutenant was issued prohibiting the holding of a land meeting which was announced for Dec. 19 at Cullohill, in the Queen's county. It was reported in the city that all the Land League meetings fixed would be prohibited, but the proclamation was limited to the one mentioned. No one can doubt that the authorities acted wisely in interfering to prevent a demonstration which was calculated to exasperate the people and to lead to consequences of a serious nature. For the last week inflammatory placards have been circulated through the country, calling upon the tenant farmers to assemble, and using gross and scurrilous language respecting Mr. R. Owen, J. P., a local land agent, whose life has been threatened, and who is obliged to have a police escort for his protection. In order to concentrate their forces for an attack upon him, the Land Leaguers postponed another meeting which they had arranged to hold at Borris in Ossory. The peaceable inhabitants of the district felt much relieved when his Excellency's proclamation appeared prohibiting the assembly. In order to preserve the peace and enforce the proclamation the Government despatched a large force of military to the place. The precaution was not unnecessary, as, notwithstanding the prohibition, numbers of people expressed their determination to attend, and were to be seen last evening in the drapers' shops at Rathdowney buying green ribands to wear on the occasion.

The following is the text of the Cullohill placard :—

"Monster Indignation Meeting at Cullohill, Durrow, the 19th of December, at 1 o'clock. Trains will run to suit the trusted members of the Irish party. Davitt and Boyton will be on the ground to lift their voices in solemn protest to Heaven against the most cruel and fiendish injustice ever perpetrated against the children of the soil since Saxon first set his foot upon our shores—an unheard of brutality. Seventy-nine tenants, wives, and children, and labourers perishing in the ditches of Ballykeally, victims of bankruptcy, hurled at their unoffending heads by a parson landlord and brother-in-law—Bob Owen, of Belmont. English justice offers rewards of £200 for the conviction of the poor wretches who, fired by the wild justice of revenge, take the law into their own hands and destroy a Scully, a Leitrim, or a Mountmorres ; but what does English justice offer the oppressed tenantry of Ireland to shield them against a tyrant who would leave 79 human beings to pine away by the slow death of hunger in the frozen dykes of Ballykeally.

"Take notice, this is the first time in the whole history of landlord villany and despotism that this summary and fiendish ruin by bankruptcy has been attempted on the tiller of the soil. It is simple vengeance, simple annihilation. If once submitted to or tolerated for an instant it will become a standing precedent for all future tyrants. It will be the facile machinery to work extermination against thousands and thousands throughout the land.

"Men of Kilkenny and Queen's county,—pour into Cullohill on Sunday, the 19th, in a stream of national and indignant determination, where the burning eloquence of the great Irish leaders, your trusted friends in need, will assemble the meeting, great in its significance and great in its result. There is a voice of thunder that will awaken the whole of Ireland ; record your protest against Bob's ideas of justice between landlord and tenant, crush, at the very outset, the most fiendish blow ever yet levelled at a down-trodden, rack-rented, and impoverished people ! Rise in the power and numbers of the strength of your manhood. This will be the sole, the awl, the end, and the last of the jobs cobbled by such journeymen for respectable farmers.

"The land for the people. God save Ireland."

The local magistrates resolved to put down another meeting which was to be held near Blessington, on the borders of the county Wicklow, and the intention of holding it has been abandoned.

Some corn-stacks, the property of two farmers on the Island of Achill, named O'Donnell and Masterson, were maliciously torn down and scattered on Friday night. The cause alleged for the outrage is that they were suspected of having paid their rents. Hostility to bailiffs is on the increase. A respectable shopkeeper in Mohill, county Leitrim, has had to dismiss one of his assistants because his brother is a bailiff. Many landlords and agents have within the last few days agreed to accept Griffith's valuation and give receipts in full. One of the most notable instances was that of the agent of Mr. Smith Barry, in the county Louth, who met the tenants and the priest in Drogheda, and after some parley and an attempt to except some large farmers, which the rest refused to allow, he surrendered absolutely, and gave them all they demanded. It is boasted that one of the tenants had £200 less to pay, and that the whole difference in the rental will be £2,000.

A landowner in the county Carlow, who two years ago divided a farm, giving 60 acres to a tenant under lease, has written to the Chief Secretary, enclosing a letter from a tenant who, with others, was "Boycotted" in Tipperary, a bellman having been sent through the town to warn people against buying from him. He was hooted and hunted through the town, and had to take refuge from the violence of the mob, because he was about to pay his half-year's rent. The other tenants were also afraid to pay.

The following is the text of a circular issued by the Inspector-General of Constabulary :—

"The fact that armed parties move about the country at night and commit outrages and are seldom, indeed, never met with on their advance to, their return from, or during their stay at the place they commit such outrages by police patrols is very difficult to understand, and causes considerable discredit to attach to the force, and would appear to lead to the conclusion that the very full and clear instructions which are laid down on the subject of patrolling are not properly carried out. It is, therefore, most essential that you should carefully consider this matter and report fully and as early as possible, giving your opinions as to where the fault lies and how it may best be corrected. You will also at once call on each sub-inspector in your county to give his immediate and special attention to the matter, and inform him that he must not only issue directions, but must, by frequent nightly and early morning visits to his out-stations, and by such other means as are in his power, satisfy himself that the regulations of the force on the subject are faithfully carried out, and he must be held responsible that they are so."

The constabulary have at the same time received the following "instructions :"—

"1. The constabulary should exercise the utmost vigilance (*a*) to protect bailiffs and caretakers who have been placed in charge of land from which persons have been evicted, and (*b*) especially to prevent persons who have taken land from which others have been evicted from being injured, molested, or disturbed in their possessions. They should consider this one of their paramount duties, and the officers and constables in charge of districts will be held responsible for any outrages committed on such persons and which ought to have been prevented.

"2. If an attempt be made to put back an evicted tenant or other person by force—as for instance, if the attempt be made by an armed party or by a body of persons acting in concert and in such a manner as to reasonably lead to the belief that they are determined to effect their object by force in spite of opposition—the persons taking part in or aiding the attempt are guilty of a misdemeanour and an offence against the peace, and the constabulary are justified, if they find persons engaged in the commission of the offence, in arresting them and bringing them before a magistrate, who should return them for trial. If the circumstances be as above stated, and if the constabulary are in sufficient force to overcome resistance, they should interfere when the reinstatement is attempted and arrest the parties. If the evicted person himself endeavours to retake possession by force he should, if found by the constabulary engaged in the commission of the act, be arrested and dealt with as above directed.

"3. If the constabulary find a former tenent or other person in possession under circumstances showing that force has been employed in retaking pessession—as, for instance, if a caretaker has been driven out, or the door forced, and the person refuses to leave—the constabulary should summon the person before the magistrates to show cause why information should not be sworn against him, and why he should not be returned for trial on a charge of forcible entry. The constabulary should use their best endeavours to obtain the earliest information of every case in which possession has been retaken, and take proceedings at once.

"4. If, in addition to the forcible entry, the person put back forcibly holds possession, he is guilty of a felony under 26 Geo. III., cap. 24, sec. 64, and may be committed for trial without bail if the magistrates think fit.

"5. The constabulary should in all cases, as are above referred to, immediately report the occurrence to head-quarters, in order that directions may be procured for the attendance of the Sessional Crown Solicitor, if necessary, at the hearing of the case before the magistrates.

"6. As cases often occur in which the person found in possession asserts that he has been put back without or against his consent by person unknown to him, the constabulary should, when such an assertion is made, refuse to accept the excuse if he refuses to leave, and in such case they should proceed against him as above directed.

"7. It is to be clearly understood that in cases in which forcible possession has been retaken previous to the issuing of these instructions, and possession is still held, these orders have a retrospective effect, and, accordingly, any person who has so taken possession, and who, on being applied to, refuses to leave, should be immediately proceeded against as above directed."

The usual weekly meeting of the Land League was held on December 21, Mr. John Dillon, M. P., presiding. Among those present were Mr. T. D, Sullivan, M.P., Mr. T. M. Healy, M.P., Mr. Devitt, Mr. Patrick Egan, treasurer, Mr. Thomas Brennan, secretary, Mr. J. J. Loudin, B.L., Mr. M. P. Boyton, Mr. R. J. Donnelly, Mr. A. J. Kettle, Mr. G. Matthew Harris (Ballinasloe), Mr. J. B. B. M'Hugh, B.L., Mr. J. W. Walsh, and Mr. William M'Carthy (Drogheda). The treasurer, Mr. Egan, announced the receipt of a number of subscriptions for organisation purposes, amounting in all to £920 13s. 7d., including a second subscription of £40 from Drogheda, from which place £70 had yesterday been forwarded for the defence fund. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., read a list of subscriptions received by him for the fund, amounting in all to £334 15s. 2d., including £126 from New Ross. Mr. Egan said the total subscriptions since last week for the fund were £1,132 2s. 7d., making, together with the sums received for organisation purposes, £2,052 15s. 10d. received since last meeting.

The 1st Battalion Scots Guards arrived at the North Wall, Dublin, on the 21st December.

Accounts which have been received of another terrible murder in the county Mayo have given another shock to public feeling and increased the alarm which the state of the country has excited. As usual, there are conflicting statements as to the motive and circumstances of the crime, but the undoubted fact is that a farmer named Peter Mullen was found murdered last night on the high road from Ballinrobe to Hollymount, about four miles from the former place, where he had been at market. He was returning home, when he was fired upon from behind a wall and fell pierced by six bullets. One of the reports states that there were six men concealed, but there is no information to warrant this statement. It seems to be merely an inference from the number of bullets, and it is more probable that the murder was committed by one or two persons armed with revolvers. As to the cause of the crime nothing certain is yet known. It is alleged by some that it arose out of a dispute about land, and by others that it was not agrarian, but an act of personal vengeance, and the latter supposition is confirmed by the fact that this man's wife, with whom, it is stated, he lived on unhappy term, has been arrested. As every possible effort, however, is made to attribute serious crimes to other causes than agrarianism, such reports are to be received with caution. Whether actually agrarian or not the murder illustrates a state of the country of which advantage may be taken to further the ends of private malice. The fact of the murder is not the less significant that it has been committed in the district of the country in which the present agitation took its rise, and which Mr. Parnell holds up as a model to be imitated by other counties for the excellency of its organisations. As the revolver is the favourite weapon used by Fenians in excuting the decrees of their murder courts, and the Fenian element underlies the Land League agitation in the West, it is not improbable that Mullen has fallen a victim to the same secret conspiracy which has recently shown its red hand in the vicinity of Birmingham. Two young men who live near Mullen's farm have been arrested on suspicion. Mullen's wife was arrested under circumstances which favour the conjecture that the murder rose from jealousy. It is stated that she was found in her house by the police half-dressed, and that the revolver, recently discharged, was found under her bed. The murder was committed within a few hundred yards of Mullen's house.

A large number of subpœnas for witnesses, over 100 on each side, were issued on Dec. 21 on the part of the Crown and the traversers in the State prosecutions. Messrs. V. B. Dillon and Co., solicitors for the defendants, have served subpœnas on all the clerks of the peace in Ireland, calling on them to produce the decree books of the county chairmen from the year 1844, when the jurisdiction was first established, and to specify in a list all decrees in ejectment for nonpayment of rent, and those executed by possession being given. One of the officials stated in reply that he would have the decree books forthcoming if he got a furniture van placed at his disposal to convey them to court ; he added that he knew of no authority vested in Mr. Dillon to require him to prepare such a list as that indicated, a task that would occasion much trouble and take considerable time to perform.

The practice of "Boycotting" has penetrated into Donegal. A respectable farmer, who committed the crime of paying his rent, has been prevented from getting his meal ground in a mill in the town. The owner of the mill has received threatening letters warning him of the consequences if he allowed the oats to be ground. Some other cases of threatening letters for the payment of rent and of intimidation at the sale of stock at the recent fair are reported in the county.

Nearly 300 tenants of Lord O'Neill in the county Antrim have presented a memorial praying for a remission of rent, and asking his lordship to receive a deputation. Lord O'Neill declined to do so, and in his reply to the request, stated that he had received a letter threatening his life if he did not lower his rent or if he attended a certain meeting. He hoped and believed the letter had been written by an outsider and not by any tenant; but, he added, whoever the miscreant was, he mistook his character if he imagined that such a threat was likely to have the effect intended.

At the Cork Assizes, Patric O'Halloran was placed on his trial for having posted a threatening notice on the chapel gate at Tulla, county Clare, on the 12th of December. The threatening notice was as follows :—"Captain O'Callaghan, Burke Brown, and O'Connell, traitors to Ireland, voted for coercion. Before long their doom will be that of Lord Mountmorres. Tullamen, do your duty. Now or never put an end to these vile and villanous wretches." The jury, after being deliberating for an hour, said there was no chance of agreeing. His Lordship :—Well, gentlemen, it is impossibe that I can discharge you on such a plain case. Retire again, gentlemen, and I will send for you at the conclusion of the next case. The jury again retired, and after an interval of about an hour the foreman again announced that there was not the slightest chance of their agreeing. His Lordship :—Have you any difficulty that I could help you to remove one way or the other ? Foreman :—I do not think there is. His Lordship :—Very well, gentlemen, I must ask you to withdraw again to your room ; I'll send for you in a short time. The jury then retired. His Lordship :—Now, Mr. De Moleyns, what course do you propose taking in this case ? I can't keep the jury locked up. If they tell me they cannot agree I'll discharge them and return the case ; but what is the use of that ? Mr. Atkinson :—No use, my Lord. Mr. de Moleyns :—I must say, with every respect to the conscientious or even exaggerated scruples of the jury, it appears to me at present that law is going into abeyance, and that these functions are supperseded. I believe, in re

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ference to this case, and I think your Lordship shares the same opinion as I do, that there could not be a doubt in a case of this nature. His Lordship :—I shall leave the jury in for some time longer, and if they tell me they cannot agree I must discharge them. In my judgment, with the present panel of the city of Cork it would be a solemn mockery to try the case again. There is some power outside which is preventing them from doing their duty. The jury were eventually discharged without agreeing to a verdict.

In compliance with sudden instructions received by the general officer commanding at Aldershot from the Horse Guards on Tuesday afternoon, the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. D. Dundas, has been placed under orders to proceed immediately to Ireland. The battalion, which is at present attached to the 3d Infantry Brigade, commanded by Major-General the Duke of Connaught, K. G., is one of the strongest at the camp. No date has yet been named for its embarkation.

On Tuesday the 14th Company of the Army Service Corps, consisting of about one officer, one conductor, six sergeants, one trumpeter, 54 rank and file, and 63 horses, left Aldershot by march route for Portsmouth to embark in the troopship Assistance for conveyance to Cork. The dismounted portion of the company, including 25 non-commissioned officers and men, nine women, and 23 children, proceeded by railway from Aldershot to Portsmouth. The company is under the command of Deputy Assistant Commissary-General E. J. Pocock.

The 2nd Battalion Grenadier Guards, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness for special service in Ireland, but in what part is at present undecided. The quarters in and around Dublin are now fully occupied, but troops are daily being ordered from the capital. The 2nd Battalion of Grenadiers, it will be remembered, only recently left Shorncliffe to fill up the vacancy in the Home District command, occasioned by the departure of the 1st Battalion Coldstream Guards for Ireland. The battalion at present numbers about 600 bayonets, but, if necesary, can be raised to its effective strength of between 800 and 900 officers and men by volunteers from the 1st Battalion at Chelsea Barracks. By the 1st of January the Irish garrison will number about 30,000 of all arms, and it is noteworthy that not a single regiment bears an Irish designation, the Royal Irish Dragoons being stationed at Aldershot, the Royal Irish Lancers at York, the Inniskilling Dragoons at Norwich, 18th (Royal Irish) Foot in India and at Aldershot, 27th(Inniskilling) Regiment, 83rd (Co. Lublin) Regiment in India, 86th (Royal Co. Down) at Bermuda, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers at Guernsey, and the 88th Connaught Rangers at Mooltan. Should the Grenadiers leave London, the troops under the command of General Sir Thomas Steele will have an addition to the list published in the early part of the week of about 3,000 officers and men, the corrected list being as follows :—Artillery.—Royal Horse Artillery—B Battery, A Brigade, Dublin ; C Battery, A Brigade, Newbridge ; K Battery, B Brigade, Dublin. Field and Garrison Artillery.—H Battery, 2d Brigade, Fermoy ; 1 Battery, 2d Brigade, Athlone ; K Battery, 2d Brigade, Kilkenny ; head-quarters and depot 3d Brigade, Newbridge ; I Battery, 4th Brigade, Clonmel : L Batttery, 4th Brigade, Curragh ; M Battery, 4th Brigade, Limerick ; F. Battery, 6th Brigade, Athlone ; depot 10th Brigade, Kinsale. Cavalry.—2d Dragoon Guards (Lieutenant-Colonel Sneyd), Dundalk ; 3d Dragoon Guards (Lieutenant-Colonel A. S. M. Browne), Ballincollig ; 1st Royal Dragoons (Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Graham), Longford ; 2d Dragoons (Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Hozier), Dublin ; 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars (Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. A. P. Burnell). Cahir ; 19th Hussars (Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. S, Fairbrother), Dublin ; 20th Hussars (Lieutenant-Colonel F. Chenevix-Trench), Newbridge. Engineers.—6th Company, Curragh ; 14th Company, Dublin ; and 18th Company, Cork Harbour. Army Service Corps —14th Company, under Deputy Assistant Commissary General E. J. Pocock. Infantry.—2d Battalion Coldstream Guards (Lieutenant-Colonel Wigram), Dublin ; 1st Battalion Scots Guards(Lieutenant-Colonel R. White), Dublin ; 1st Battlion 9th Foot (Lieutenant-Colonel F. Probart), Limeric ; 1st Battalion 15th Foot (Lieutenant-Colonel Twyman), Londonderry ; 1st Battalion 16th Foot (Lieutenant-Colonel Horne), Belfast ; 1st Battalion 20th Foot (Lieutenant-Colonel Edridge), 2nd Battalion 20th Foot (Lieutenant-Colonel J. O'Neill), Curragh ; 1st Battalion 22nd Foot (Lieutenant-Colonel H. Watson), Newry ; 2nd Battalion 25th Foot (Lieutenant-Colonel Hallowes), Fermoy ; 28th Foot (Lieutenant-Colonel Brodigan), Birr ; 36th Foot (Lieutenant-Colonel Carr), Cork ; 37th Foot (Lieutenant-Colonel Panter), Kilkenny ; 47th Foot (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Straton), Dublin ; 48th Foot (Lieutenant-Colonel E. Fairtlough), Tipperary ; 57th Foot (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Tredennick), Dublin ; 64th Foot (Lieutenant-Colonel Ryan), Templemore ; 76th Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel J. M'D. Allardice), Castlebar ; 80th Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel Tucker, C.B.), Dublin ; 84th Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Wilson), Curragh ; 97th Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Browne), 104th Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell), Dublin ; 105th Regiment, (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Wilkinson), Mullingar ; 106th Regiment (Lieutenant Colonel G. Girardot), Athlone ; 107th Regiment (Lieutenant-Colonel J. Johnstone), Buttevant ; 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifles (Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas), 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade (Lieutenant-Colonel Glyn) ; and 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade (Lieutenant-Colonel Nicholl). Including the Grenadiers, the Irish garrison will thus be composed of artillery, 10 batteries ; cavalry, seven regiments ; engineers, three companies ; infantry, 28 battalions ; and companies of the Army service Corps.

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. BOYCOTT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—We enclose herewith the copy of a correspondence between Mr. Boycott and Mr. Gladstone.

Statements having been circulated by the Land League that Mr. Boycott was severe to the tenants of his employers, he has been prejudiced in England by these representations.

Three years ago Mr. Boycott ejected three tenants who owed seven years' rent. These men were replaced in their houses as caretakers and have so remained ever since. With these exceptions, he never ejected a tenant.

Neither did Mr. Boycott ever raise the rent of a tenant. The only instance in which the rent of any land under his charge was raised was on one estate when some tenants left, and on their leaving the land was re-let at rent offered for it by new applicants and that rent was in excess of the sum at which the land was previously let.

Mr. Gladstone's letter is a refusal of Mr. Boycott's application. It has therefore been resolved to appeal to the public for aid. In a few days the list will be published of a committee of gentlemen who will organise a subscription in aid of Mr. Boycott. In the meantime, Messrs. Hoare, of Fleet-street, and Messrs. Dimsdale, Fowler, and Co., of Cornhill, have kindly undertaken to raise donations to the Boycott Fund. We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

E. S. BURNABY, Majer-General.
W. A. DAY.

18, New Bridge-street, E.C., Dec. 17.

"December 8, 1880.

"Sir,—About 30 years ago I settled in the West of Ireland, relying upon assurances which were then held out to all English settlers that the land laws were simplified, and that capital might be safely invested in that country.

"For many years I lived in the island of Achill, and after a long struggle against adverse circumstances my means improved, and, for that district, I became a prosperous man. Family circumstances placed me subsequently in possession of further capital, and I took a 31 years' lease of a farm at Lough Mask, in county Mayo, under Lord Erne. Subsequently I became agent for his lordship and a few other proprietors, and laid out the whole of my capital (amounting to £6,000) on permanently improving and stocking my land.

"In the course of my duties as agent to Lord Erne, I was compelled to serve ejectment notices on some tenants, who could, but would not, pay their rents—and for this act I was denounced by the Land League, my farm servants were terrorised into quitting my employment, and my own life was only protected by the presence of armed policemen.

"It will be unnecessary for me to do more than refer to subsequent occurrences. You are, doubtless, Sir, aware that the Government despatched into Mayo a large force of soldiers and police to protect 50 labourers from the North of Ireland, who voluntarily saved a portion of my crops. My object is to state to you my present condition.

"When the military were withdrawn, I was compelled to leave with them. Had I not done so, my life would not have been safe for an hour ; and so great is the power of the Land League that even in Dublin the landlord of the hotel where I stopped declined to allow me to remain more than 24 hours in the house, as he was threatened if he ventured to harbour me.

"Under such circumstances, it follows that my property in Mayo is rendered utterly valueless to me. I left a caretaker on the place, but know nothing of what has since occurred. My house is full of furniture, which I cannot remove ; my sheep and cattle are insufficiently tended on two of the farms, and on the others have been driven away, and the land is lying waste. Before I left, hardly a night passed without some injury being done—walls were thrown down, gates had their locks broken, and every other havoc was done which the people could commit, I learn, also, from the public prints that the hay has been carried away and made use of by those who stole it since I left my house.

"The circumstances which compelled me to leave Mayo prevent my return. There is an absolute absence of law there ; and if I ventured back it would be to find the same system which drove me out still in force, and I should be unable to pursue my business or protect my property.

"Such is a plain statement of the facts, and I venture to think they entitle me to assistance at the hands of Her Majesty's Government. I have been prevented from pursuing my business peaceably ; where my property has not been stolen it has been maliciously wasted, and my life has been in hourly peril for many months. At length, in defiance of all law and order, I have been driven from my house, and, having done no evil, find myself a ruined man, because the law, as administered, has not protected me.

"I am prepared to verify all my statements and prove the extent of my losses ; and in respectfully drawing your attention to the facts, I beg to inquire of you whether you can give me any assurance that the Government will investigate them and assist me if they find my statements are correct.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"C. C. BOYCOTT."

"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, December 14, 1880.

"Sir,—Mr. Gladstone has received your letter of the 8th inst., and, in reply, desires me to say that he is not sure in what way he is to understand your request for assistance from Her Majesty's Government. It has been very largely afforded you in the use of the public force. Beyond tnis it is the duty of the Government to use its best exertions in the enforcement of the existing law, which they are endeavouring to effect through the Courts, and by asking, when necessary, the assistance of the Legislature to amend or enlarge the law—a matter of much importance, on which you can, of course, only receive information together with the public generally.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"C. C. Boycott, Esq." "HORACE SEYMOUR."

"December 16, 1880.

"Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the letter of the 14th inst., which Mr. Horace Seymour addressed to me by your instructions.

"I regret my meaning should be doubtful. My intention was to state I had lost £6,000, and to ask whether Her Majesty's Government would refund it to any, and, if so, to what extent. It is a mistake to think I was largely assisted by 'the public force.'

"I was in communication with the Irish Executive, and asked them to protect 12 labourers who would have come to my farm by routes I indicated and done all I required. Instead of this an army was sent into Mayo, not to assist me, but to preserve the public peace.

"I have no interest, Sir, in prospective alterations in the law. They will neither restore my property nor protect my life ; and I deeply regret that Her Majesty's Government, having failed to protect, will do nothing to compensate me.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, "C. C. BOYCOTT."

MR. BRIGHT AND LORD CARNARVON.

THE *Standard*, at the request of the Earl of Carnarvon, publishes the following letter :—

"MADEIRA, Dec. 8, 1880.

"SIR,—At a considerable distance from England I have read a speech which you are reported to have made on the inauguration of a Liberal Club at Birmingham on Nov. 16, and being unable to call attention to it in any other way, I trust that you will excuse me if with all frankness I make some observations upon the singular statements which it contains. I will only add, as a preliminary remark, that I might have written what I have now to say a few days earlier ; but my delay was intentional, for I could hardly conceive that after such a speech you would continue to remain a member of her Majesty's present Government. This doubt is now set at rest, and there is no reason for further delay on my part.

"On your general exhortation to patience with the anarchy and terrorism now reigning in Ireland, I am not concerned to say much here. I will not disguise my opinion that the first and paramount duty which a civilised Government owes to its people is the enforcement of law and order, and that till this condition is secured even redress of grievances and new schemes of policy are secondary objects. For law and order are the first reasons for which Kings reign, and Parliaments are assembled, and civilsed communities exist ; and when life and property are not safe, I fail to see what useful purpose a Government fulfils. You, however, not only give a preference to schemes of theoretical reform over the maintenance of law and order, but you appear to go even a step beyond this. Your gentle reproofs fall like balm upon the lawless breaker of contracts, on the Secret Society's man, on the hired murderer, on the covetor of his neighbour's property, on the treasonable agitator, on the rebel in intention if not in act ; while you reserve your scathing denunciations for the unhappy owner of land who finds his life in peril if he attempts to enforce the business contracts into which he has entered with his fellow-subjects, under the solemn sanction of the law. Such a man, whether he has succeeded to his property through a long descent of father and son, or has acquired it a few years ago on the invitation and faith of a Parliamentary procedure, finds it hard to understand why a distinction is now made between one kind of property and another, still harder to understand how a grave Minister should use the combined weight of his practised rhetoric and official influence to break down the slender bulworks which separate all that he, perhaps, has in the world from the violence of agrarian intimidation and club law.

"I was prepared for a wide difference of opinion between us on these questions, but what, I confess, has astonished me is the preliminary proposition which, as a servant of the Crown, you thought fit to lay down in your advice to the Liberal Club at Birmingham. You are reported to have said that, 'almost all the greatest crimes in history have been committed, and almost all the greatest calamities in history have been brought upon mankind by the direct instrumentality of Monarchs and Statesmen,' and that you prefer the judgment of an intelligent and moral people who have no ambition to do wrong, who are not subject to the temptations of Monarchs and Statesmen, and who, if they err, err from mistake and ignorance.

"This last exquisite picture of human perfection or perfectibility is—I confess it in all humility—so new to me that I will not discuss it. It may perhaps have a place in Plato's Republic, but it has now for a long time been unknown and unfitted to this rough world. Nor need I now trouble myself with the defence of Statesmen. They are a very wide and indefinite class, and may by some be held to include demagogues as well as the sober advisers of Kings and Parliaments. Nor need I enter on a historical refutation of your charge against Monarchs in general—except to say that any one who can make such a sweeping assertion either knows little of history, or has read it to very little purpose. There was a long period when the Historian of Rome has declared that the civilised world enjoyed under its almost absoule rulers greater happiness than at any other time. The work of Justinian has survived him by thirteen centuries ; nor have the Henrys, the Edwards, the Alfred, the Elizabeth, and the Victoria of our own country deserved so ill of the world that they can be classed among the authors of the greatest historical crimes and calamities. But why multiply inexhaustible examples ?

"It would be a waste of time to argue on such a proposition, and I have no desire to dispute on the personal or private opinions which you or any one may hold on the relative merits or demerits of particular forms of government. What I desire to protest against is the use of such language in the mouth of a Minister holding high office under the Crown. There is an abundance of bad precedents to be found for almost every kind of bad or foolish speech in our Constitutional history of the past centuries, but I doubt whether any one can be produced to match the language which you, whilst a Minister, have thought it not unbecoming to use. Decency, at least, and the outward respect due to the person of the Monarch have been considered by all English Ministers till now to impose some restriction upon their words in public ; and if they conscientiously objected to the Monarchical principle they have considered themselves debarred from the acceptance of office. In no case—so far as I can remember—have they, while sharing and advising in the counsels of their Sovereign, thought themselves free to denounce as the cause of the greatest human crimes and calamities an Institution which in English thought is inseparably associated with the person who represents it. I cannot leave you the excuse of a hasty or unpremeditated utterance. A Minister of your political experience and high gifts of eloquence cannot be supposed to indulge in idle platitudes, or at a critical moment like the present to speak with the stammering lips of a novice on his first hustings. I deny, therefore, that you have the right, so long as you occupy the position which you now hold 'by favour of the Crown,' to use language which may be fitting in the mouth of a Republican, but is irreconcileable with the A B C of Constitutional or any other Monarchy ; and if, indeed, such are your deliberate opinions, you must forgive me for saying that, whatever may be your abilities or public eminence, you are in a position false to yourself as an individual, misleading to the nation, and therefore destructive to that public morality to which every Statesman is bound to pay regard. You are attempting to combine a double and incompatible allegiance, and you set an example which, if it is followed, will make Constitutional and Parliamentary Government impossible. There are certain limits within which long custom and the genius of English moderation have compelled our Statesmen to walk, certain restraints upon the unbridled expression of their individual opinion which the acceptance of office has been held to impose ; and if they have found themselves unable to submit to this very moderate amount of self-control, they have wisely embraced the only remaining alternative, and confined themselves as private individuals to the duties of independent criticism either in or out of Parliament.

"I will not, of course, do you the injustice of implying any want of personal good faith to the present Sovereign. You have on former occasions expressed yourself on this subject in terms the truth of which it would be ungenerous to doubt; but, whatever the contrast between your feelings as to the Sovereign and your avowed preference for Republican Institutions, you set an evil example which goes to the very root of public sincerity and truth.

"As regards the attacks which you make upon the House of Lords, what I have said of the Crown applies, but in a somewhat less degree, to them. Rightly or wrongly the House of Lords is an inseparable constituent of our English system, and, putting aside the question of good taste, I conceive that a Minister of the Crown in the House of Commons is bound to show outward respect to it as an Institution, in the same manner and to the same extent as a Minister who may happen to be a Peer is bound to show respect to the House of Commons as an Institution. I am not unreasonable enough to ask for justice or moderation in your estimate of the conduct and motives of the House of Lords. There is nothing new in unjust or immoderate judgments ; but it is new, and even monstrous, that a Minister of the Crown should, with the full use of his official position, inflame the passions of a popular meeting against an Institution which is only one degree less bound up with the life of the Constitution than the Crown itself.

"You are pleased to tell us that the House of Lords cannot be a permanent institution in a free country ; but as you have appealed so largely to 'History' I may remind you that it has already lived its centuries exceeding in duration even the House of Commons ; that it is inseparably intermingled with some of the proudest memories of the English nation, of her greatest Statesmen, Captains, Lawyers, Churchmen ; and that though it has been often threatened by orators not inferior to yourself, it has outlived their denunciations, as I trust it will outlive yours. You have often preached a crusade against 'Aristocracy,' whether as a class or a principle ; but the class will probably long servive both you and me and all the generation to whom your speech was addressed ; and the principle in its best sense is as true a part of Nature, and as indestructible now that the world is old as when it was young. The desire to found a family, the pride in ancestral renown, the ambition to crown past with present honours will be now, as they have been in all times, the noblest inducements to noble action ; and if ever there was an assembly which—subject to the defects of all human Institutions—was the goal and property of all the popular and Democratic excellencies that have sprung into being under that Constitution which you apparently desire to revolutionise, it is the House of Lords.

"It is seemingly an inexpiable sin in your eyes that some or many of its members should be large landowners ; and indeed I find it difficult to distinguish, which in your opinion is the greater offence, the possession of land or a seat in the House of Lords. Whether by your unqualified denunciations of English and Irish landowners you are likely to conciliate men's minds and to smooth the way towards that Land Bill which it is understood you design as a message of peace to a distracted country, you and your colleagues must judge. But if I follow your example and turn to 'History,' I suspect that some of the greatest landowners may claim a share in the civilisation of their country and the improvement of their generation. Possibly even your reading of history may find a page for a Duke of Bridgwater, who consented to poverty in order to enrich a country ; for a Lord Leicester, who turned the sands of Norfolk into a region of agricultural fertility ; for a Lord Sterling, the great settler of Nova Scotia ; for a Lord Selkirk, who could years ago foresee the future importance of a now flourishing province ; for the Roman Catholic Lord Baltimore, the planter of Maryland, and though an untitled man, yet one not unfriendly to Courts and Royalty, the Quaker William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. Perhaps, too, if I may venture to propose a decent from the abstract heights of 'History' to the somewhat commonplace observation of every day life, you will, on inquiry, learn that many of the largest properties in that Ireland which furnishes you with so many texts on the oppression and misdeeds of landowners, even though they are held by Peers and country gentlemen, are the best managed and the most free from poverty and reproach. But I need not pursue an argument which really has not two sides to it. Men will doubtless always differ as to the relative merits of Monarchies and Republics, of Aristocratic and Democratic forms of government, and will judge wisely or foolishly, fairly or unfairly, according to their temper and sense of jusice. But none except the most prejudiced will accept conclusion so sweeping and indiscriminate as those which you have made, or believe, in opposition alike to history and the evidence of their senses, that ancient classes and Institutions, because they incur your reprobation, deserve to be overridden by the Democratic Hippo-griff on which you have mounted.

"Many great changes have occurred in the generation in which you have been a prominent actor ; many further changes may occur. But as yet the fabric of the ancient Constitution of Government, by which liberty was secured and the rights and powers of the different Estates balanced under the authority and control of the Sovereign, remains in its outward forms erect and unimpaired. We have no desire, except by fair argument, to interfere with the doctrines of those who seek to destroy this—the 'Levellers and Republicans' of our time, secret or avowed, but we do say that they who possess such opinions have no place in the Councils of a Monarchy. They occupy the citadel, but they are not the garrison ; they are really enemies, to whom I will not here assign a harsher name.

"In conclusion, I will only add that in what I have now said I am not assailing the principle of Democracy or desiring to limit its fair and full scope. Rightly understood, it has its part in our form of government, and the greatest thinkers and Statesmen have endeavoured to combine in harmonious proportions the everlasting principles of Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy.

"My object in this remonstrance is to protest against the public repudiation of two of these principles by one who, by the office which he has undertaken, is bound to be a faithful guardian of the Constitution in its integrity.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, "CARNARVON."

"The Right Hon. J. Bright, M. P."

CAUSES OF THE BASUTO REBELLION.

(From a Correspondent of the Times.)

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 23.

THERE has been a lull in the war news from the Border during the past week. Colonel Carrington with the relief column, after dealing a severe blow to the rebel Basutos at the Kolo, completed his seven days' patrol and returned to Camp Mafeteng without having any other opportunity of engaging the enemy. They are reported, however, to be massing again in his neighbourhood and reoccupying Lerothodi's village. In North Basutoland the rebels have despoiled the loyal chief Jonathan Molappo of his cattle and other property, and compelled him, with a small following, to flee to the camp at Thsoltse Heights, held by the magistrate of Leribe, Major Bell, and Captain Stanton, with some volunteers and loyal natives. The mission station of the English Church and the stores of Messrs. Middleton and Ireland have been burnt down, and it is reported that in an attempt made by the Rev. Mr. Weddicombe to save the Rev. Mr. Champernoune and sister from an attack a Mosuto advanced with an assegai, when the reverend gentleman with a revolver shot him down. Colonel Bayley, C. M. G., at Maseru, forwarded a detachment of 200 Kimberley Horse to the assistance of the garrison at Leribe, and we hear by telegraph that they have reached there, but in going in had a small engagement, without any loss to themselves, however, and in which 40 or 50 of the enemy were killed. The spread of rebellion to this district was not unexpected and is not regarded as an unmixed evil. During previous wars Molappo's territory, although professedly neutral, became simply the granary and storehouse of the other Basutos who were in arms. It was feared this would be the case now. Jonathan himself was known to be loyal to the Government, but his people have from the commencement sympathised with the rebellion, and they have latterly broken away from him and joined his brother Joel. Now, at any rate, we have the satisfaction of knowing friends from foes among them. Nehemmiah Mosshesh, who is at Maseru, aptly observed, "No Basuto can remain neutral in this question. Those who are not for the Government must be against it."

As to the immediate causes of the revolt, the testimony of Colonel Griffith, C. M. G., who has been Governor's Agent in Basutoland for several years past, may be accepted by the British, as it is by the colonial peblic, as the simple and unprejudiced truth. No one will charge him with any desire to act in an aggressive spirit towards the Basutos or with any inclination to bring on the calamity of a Basuto war. In August last he officially represented that several of the chiefs were setting authority at defiance and urged that, although no doubt resistnce might be anticipated, there was no other course open than that of making the chiefs and their followers submit to the law. Colonel Griffith in his letter stated :—

"It is my duty to bring clearly to the notice of the Government that the laws of this territory have been openly broken and violated by armed bands of robbers, who, acting under the orders of their chief, have not only shot down loyal British subjects who were defending their lives and property, but have also in most wanton manner plundered the property of many other loyal natives, and also robbed their wives and children of their food and clothing.

"The object which these disaffected chiefs had in view was not only to intimidate and prevent the people from surrendering their arms, but was also for the purpose of forcing the wavering and the weak into their ranks, and thus strengthening their own position.

"In carrying out these measures the authority of the Government has been opposed, defied and trampled upon ; the authorities have not been in a position to resent this, and consequently all law and order have for some time been in abeyance.

"It is very evident that the the crisis through which we are passing is an endeavour on the part of some of the chiefs to re-establish their arbitrary power, and if possible, regain their independence."

Upon receiving this communication the Colonial Government directed the Cape Mounted Rifles to march to Basutoland, but before they could reach its border, Mr. Sprigg, the Premier, travelled himself from Cape Town to Maseru to confer with Colonel Griffith and others, and thus endeavour to secure a peaceful solution of the difficulty. Overtures were made to the disaffected chiefs, and it was proposed to hold a "pitso," or assembly, to discuss the terms or condition which the Government was disposed to grant to them. The Premier, however, had many private warnings from loyal Basutos that it was secretly arranged by the rebels, if the assembly took place, to kill himself, the Governor's Agent, and other magistrates, and so commence the war. Under the circumstances, therefore, the meeting did not take place, but letters stating the terms offered by Government—viz., nominal surrender of arms and submission to a fine—were sent to the rebel chiefs, and, notwithstanding all the persuasions of their friends, were rejected by them. The entry of the Cape Mounted Rifles into Mafeteng to relieve the garrison there was the signal for the outbreak of hostilities, which have since been continued with great determination.

From other quarters there is evidence forthcoming that the plot of the present rebellion has been in preparation for a long time, and that there has been a skilful attempt at a combination of various tribes "to drive the white man out."

Kosana, a loyal Tembu chief who has come in to the magistrate of Barkly asking for protection, as his people have rebelled, says :—

"Long ago, before the fighting, Letsea sent word to the chiefs they must be ready to fight. The Tambookies have no grievance. They simply fight because they hate the white man. The chiefs said a lot, but you cannot believe them ; they lie, and then go and kill the Government. I came out with 11 followers. I fought against Government in the war 'Umlangeni,' and then I said we could never win, and I have been loyal ever since."

The Rev. W. S. Davis, Wesleyan missionary, who is now at Buntingville, has published some particulars of an interview he had with the Pondomise chief, Umhlonhlo, when he visited him in order to obtain decent burial (which was refused) for the bodies of Messrs. Hope, Henman, and Warrene. Umhlonhlo acknowledged what he had done and entered fully into the reasons for murdering the three above-named gentlemen. This is what he said :—

"Some people commit suicide by shooting themselves, some by hanging, and others by throwing themselves over a precipice, having first bound a handkerchief over their eyes. I am doing the last. I know well that I shall get the worst of it ; but I would rather die than endure what is coming. The English Government has either entirely changed from what it was a few years ago, or it must be ignorant of what its magistrates are doing. We are harshly treated. We came under Government in order to gain peace and quietude, instead of which we have been in a continual state of unrest from the treatment we have received. Faith has been broken with us over and over again. We could, however, have continued to put up with all this ; but it is what is coming that has led the black races to combine against the white man. Our cattle are to be branded ; our arms are to be taken away ; and after that our children are to be seized and carried across the sea. I am not alone in this, nor has it been done without due consideration. For months past messengers have been going from chief to chief for a general rising, and I was the last to consent. I stood out for a long time, but at last I consented. It was Umquikela who said that I must kill my magistrate, and as soon as the deed was done I called his messengers, who were close by, but hid from view, to look at what had been done and report to him accordingly. My missionary, you must take care of my children when I am gone. I shall never be taken alive, and a man can only die once."

Accompanying the above statement, Mr. Davis gives extracts from letters addressed to him by the late magistrate, Mr. Hope, which shows that a week before his death he had been directly warned of Umhlonhlo's intended treachery. One of these letters touchingly reveals the God-fearing, conscientious character of this most estimable and upright public servant :—

"Qumbu, Oct. 19, 1880.

"Dear Mr. Davis,—I have always been told that I was being led into a trap, but never had such a direct warning as the enclosed. Nevertheless, I believe in Umhlonhlo's keen sense of his best advantage, and in his ambition to this extent, that he not will kill me ; but the risk is there.

"Your brother, Henman, and Warrene, to whom I have told all, resolve to see me through it ; but I gave them the chance of leaving me, if they liked, and they deserve the greatest praise.

"I meet Umhlonhlo and his impi to-morrow at Sulenkama, and take as many as I can with me from here ; but though I go without hesitation, it is as well to provide for contingencies. . . .

"I go strengthened by the feeling that I am doing right, and that the Almighty will guide me, and if it be His pleasure to take me, that He will take me to Himself, when I shall be in peace. I have done my utmost to steer a straight and proper course in these matters ; and if I fail and have been deceived, I shall have shown that I backed my opinion.

"Whatever happens, I believe thoroughly that you and yours are safe. Yours faithfully, H. HOPE."

The Rev. Mr. Davis adds, as his own comment, that the "disarmament policy is responsible for the present state of affairs ;" but it is somewhat singular that disarmament had not been extended nor was it intended to be extended to the Pondomise. It is regarded far more likely that the false and artful stories circulated throughout Caffreland with a view to bring about a native combination was the exciting cause of Umhlnblo's cold-blooded treachery. As the native plot has developed itself we more and more realise the serious nature of the crisis through which the country has passed ; and when we think of what vast proportions the native Confederacy might have assumed were the great champion of the Caffre race Cetewayo, now at the head of the Zulu power, the clear foresight of Sir Bartle Frere and the important services he rendered to South Africa are gratefully remembered and acknowledged.

THE BOERS' REBELLION.

THE following messages regarding the rebellion in the Transvaal appear in the London papers :—

DURBAN, Dec. 20.

On the 16th a large force of Boers occupied Heidelberg, establishing a Government there under Mr. Kruger. No violence was offered. The inhabitants are not allowed to leave the town without a pass.

The telegraph between Standerton and Pretoria is stopped.

The Governor, Sir George P. Colley, goes to-morrow to the Transvaal to see for himself the state of affairs there.

The Natal Mounted Police have been ordered to proceed to Newcastle to protect the border.

Mule wagons are in great demand by the military.

The following telegram from Sir George Pomeroy Colley to the Earl of Kimberby was received at the Colonial Office :—

"Pietermaritzburg, 19th December.—Boers, numbering about 5,000, have taken possession of Heidelberg and established Republican Government. Kruger, President, Joubert, Commandant. No collision or violence used. Communication with Pretoria cut off. I am sending up all availble troops, and leave myself shortly."

DURBAN, Dec. 21.

The Boers have stopped the down mails at Heidelberg. The official letters were opened. All the Boer army is near Heidelberg.

An action is reported to have occured at Potchefstrom, but no particulars of it have been received.

The troops have reached Standerton. All is quiet there.

DURBAN, Dec. 23.

Despatch riders from Standerton to Pretoria had to return, being unable to get through, as all roads were patrolled by Boers. They bring back a report of an action between the Boers and the British troops near Middleburg, at which 200 soldiers are said to have been killed and 50 taken prisoners.

The report is at present unconfirmed by any official intelligence of the event.

Standerton is being hastily fortified by loyalists.

Matters are looking very serious in the Transvaal, and every hour brings news of the extension of the rising.

The Boers have cut the telegraph wires beyond Heidelberg. Mr. Ilbery, the Inspector of telegraphs of that district, made his escape, and returned to Standerton. The two Murrays were taken prisoners.

A Boer meeting has been held at Waterfall, with the presumed object of arranging an attack upon Standerton in conjuction with a command from Heidelberg. A post-cart on its way from Utrecht has been stopped by Boers. Mhe official letters were cut open, and then replaced in the bags with S. A. R. written upon the envelopes. Two passengers were taken prisoners.

Utrecht is menaced by an attack by the Wakkerstroom Boers. Fifteen loyal inhabitants in Wakkerstroom and five belonging to Utrecht who were there have been threatened with death. The families of the loyal inhabitants are leaving for Natal.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent by the Governor of the Natal to the Secretary of State and received at the Colonial Office yesterday :—

PIETERMARITZBURG, December 23.

Lanyon's report, 18th, received, generally confirmed news sent ; estimates Boers in field 4,000, but thinks cannot hold together. Rumours of attack on camp Potchefstroom. Boers repulsed with loss, Lanyon secure at Pretoria.

Boers have issued lengthy proclamation in name of Government and Volksraad, and addressed letter to Lanyon, signed [illegible] triumvirate, Vice-President, expressing respect for Queen and British flag, and desire to avoid war, but determination to assert independence, and requesting Lanyon to give over Government without resistance. Lanyon has issued proclamation offering pardon to all who immediately withdraw from the malcontent camp.

There are now in the Transvaal the 21st Scots Fusiliers and the 94th Regiment. At Pietermaritzburg, Natal, there is the 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles. At Capetown there is the 91st (Princess Louise's) Argyllshire Highlanders. With the above troops there is a proportionate force of Artillery and Engineers. In Natal there are also the Natal Carbineers, a fine body of men.

The *Times* announces that the 97th Regiment, which was to have been brought to Ireland from Gibraltar, had been ordered to Natal, and would leave Gibralter in the Tamar on the 23rd Dec. "Although Sir Pomeroy Colley did not ask for reinforcements, he intimated, we believe, that it might become necessary to send them, and it was thought better to despatch a regiment at once, without running the risk of any graver emergency."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—In your observations to-day on the situation in the Transvaal you write :—

"It is probable that the party of agitation among Boers, convincing themselves or believing that they could convince their ignorant followers, that the resources of the British Government in South Africa were strained to the uttermost by the Basuto war, have succeeded in fanning again into a flame the expiring embers of hostility to the Queen's authirity."

The theory involved in this paragragh will be readily believed because it is pleasant, but perhaps you will allow me to record as the result of my observation of the recent history of the Transvaal, that the great body of the Boers have always been urging onwards their elected leaders, who have as continuously restrained their followers.

Again you write :—

"It must not be forgotten that the wave of disaffection among the Boers of the Transvaal has ebbed and flowed very distinctly in proportion to the prospect of success which the prompters of the agitation have fancied they discerned."

I am afraid this "ebb and flow" exists only in the mind of those who "have fancied they discerned" it. When the chances of successful action were greatest, when we were most occupied with Cetewayo, when the poor creatures of Pretoria barricaded their village in a state of abject terror, the Boers had a mass gathering, as they had long before arranged ; but they separated content with making another appeal to English justice. Their course has been simple and consistent. They never despaired until this last summer of obtaining from the instructed equity of England a reversal of annexation ; I do not know for certain that they have yet cast away all hope of it ; but if the Dutch farmers are now arrayed in sullen and reluctant hostility to us, it is not because their leaders have whispered to them that there is a good chance for force, but because they have been driven to the conclusion that, despite his good words, they have no more hope from the present Prime Minister than from the last.—Your obedient servant,

LEONARD COURTNEY.

15, Queen Anne's-gate, Dec. 21.

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